

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

Friday, the 9th August 1929.

The House met at 11 o'clock, Mr. President (the hon. Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU Garu) in the Chair.

PRESENT:

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| Usman Sahib Bahadur, <i>Kt.</i> , The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad. | Krishnan, Mr. K. |
| Moir, <i>K.C.M.E.</i> , <i>C.S.I.</i> , <i>I.C.S.</i> , The hon. Sir Thomas. | Krishnaswami Nayakar, Mr. K. V. |
| Krishnan Nayar, The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. Campbell, <i>C.S.I.</i> , <i>C.I.E.</i> , <i>C.M.E.</i> , <i>V.D.</i> , <i>I.C.S.</i> , The hon. Mr. A.Y.G. | Kumaraswami Reddiyar, Diwan Bahadur S. Kuppuswami, Mr. J. |
| Subbarayan, The hon. Dr. P. | Leach, <i>I.C.S.</i> , Mr. A. G. |
| Mutbiah Mudaliyar, The hon. Mr. S. | Leach, Mr. A. J. |
| Seturatnam Ayyar, The hon. Mr. M. R. | Madhavan Nayar, Mr. K. |
| Abdul Hameed Khan Sahib Bahadur. | Maharaja of Jeypore. |
| Abdul Hye Sahib Bahadur, K. | Maharaja of Pithapuram. |
| Abdul Razack Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur S. K. | Mahmud Schammad Subib Bahadur. |
| Abdul Wahab Sahib Bahadur, Munshi. | Mallayya, Dr. B. S. |
| Adinarayana Chettiyar, Mr. T. | Manikkavelu Nayakar, Mr. M. A. |
| Ahmed Miran Sahib Bahadur, Moulvi Hafiz Anumantbakudi Mastafa. | Moidoo Sahib Bahadur, Khan Sahib T. M. |
| Anjaneyulu, Mr. P. | Muniswami Nayudu, Rao Bahadur B. |
| Appavu Chettiyar, Mr. C. D. | Muniswami Pillai, Mr. V. I. |
| Ari Gowder, Mr. H. B. | The Muppil Nayar of Kavalappara <i>alias</i> Kumaran Raman. |
| Arogyaswami Mudaliyar, Diwan Bahadur R. N. | Murogappa Chettiyar, Diwan Bahadur A. M. M. |
| Arpudaswami Udayar, Mr. S. | Muthulakshmi Reddi, Dr. (Mrs.) S. |
| Basheer Ahmad Sayeed Sahib Bahadur. | Muthuranga Mudaliyar, Mr. C. N. |
| Bhanoji Rao, Mr. A. V. | Nagan Gowda, Mr. E. |
| Bheemayya, Mr. J. | Nanjappa Bahadur, Subadar-Major S. A. |
| Biswanath Das Mahasayo, Sriiman. | Narayana Raja, Mr. D. |
| Cotterell, <i>C.I.E.</i> , <i>I.C.S.</i> , Mr. C. B. | Narayana Rao, Mr. Mothay. |
| Dorai Raja, Mr. S. N. | Narayanan Chettiyar, Mr. A. I. Ar. |
| Ellappa Chettiyar, Rao Bahadur S. | Narayanaswami Pillai, Mr. T. M. |
| Ethirajulu Nayudu, Diwan Bahadur P. G. | Obi Reddi, Mr. C. |
| Foulkes, Mr. K. | Parasurama Rao Pantula, Mr. A. |
| Gangadhara Siva, Mr. M. V. | Parthasarathi Ayyangar, Mr. C. R. |
| Gnanavaram Pillai, Mr. P. J. | Patro, <i>Kt.</i> , Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. |
| Gopala Menon, Mr. C. | Premayya, Mr. G. R. |
| Govindaraja Mudaliyar, Mr. C. S. | Raja of Kallikota. |
| Gray, <i>O.B.E.</i> , <i>I.C.S.</i> , Mr. J. | Rajan, Mr. P. T. |
| Hampayya, Rai Sahib M. | Ramachandra Reddi, Mr. B. |
| Harisarvottama Rao, Mr. G. | Ramamurti, <i>I.C.S.</i> , Mr. S. V. |
| Hearson, Mr. H. F. P. | Raman Menon, Mr. K. P. |
| Hilton Brown, <i>I.C.S.</i> , Mr. | Ramanath Goenka, Mr. |
| James, Mr. F. E. | Ramasomayajulu, Mr. C. |
| John, Mr. V. Ch. | Ramjee Rao, Mr. V. |
| Kaleswara Rao, Mr. A. | Ramaswami Ayyar, Mr. U. |
| Kameswara Rao Nayudu, Mr. V. | Ranganatha Mudaliyar, Mr. A. |
| Karant, Mr. K. R. | Ratnasbhapati Mudaliyar, Rao Bahadur C. S. |
| Kesava Pillai, <i>C.I.E.</i> , Diwan Bahadur P. | Robertson, Mr. R. J. C. |
| Khadir Mohidin Sahib Bahadur, Muhammad. | Saldanha, Mr. J. A. |
| Khalif-ul-lah, Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur P. | Sami Venkatachalam Chetti, Mr. |
| Koti Reddi, Mr. K. | Sarabha Reddi, Mr. K. |
| | Satyamurti, Mr. S. |
| | Shetty, Mr. A. B. |
| | Sitarama Reddi, Rao Bahadur K. |
| | Siva Raj, Mr. N. |

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PRESENT—cont.

Siva Rao, Mr. P.
 Sivasubrahmanya Ayyar, Mr. K. S.
 Soundarapandian, Mr. W. P. A.
 Srinivasa Ayyangar, Mr. R.
 Srinivasan, Rao Sahib R.
 Subrahmanya Moopnar, Mr. S.
 Subrahmanya Pillai, Mr. Chavadi K.
 Swami, Mr. K. V. R.
 Tajudin Sahib Bahadur, Syed.
 Thomas, Mr. D.
 Tulasiram, Mr. L. K.
 Uppi Sahib Bahadur, K.

Vanavudaiya Gounder, Mr. S. V.
 Venkatapati Raju, Mr. P. C.
 Venkataramana Ayyangar, Mr. C. V.
 Venkatarangam Nayudu, Mr. C.
 Venkataratnam, Mr. B.
 Venkiah, Mr. S.
 Watson, I.C.S., Mr. H. A.
 Wood, Mr. C. E.
 Zamindar of Mirzapuram.
 Zamindar of Seithur.
 Zamindar of Singampatti.

I

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS

Agriculture

Establishment of properly regulated markets for the sale of special crops.

* 151 Q.—MR. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Provincial Cotton Committee, Madras, at its meeting held on 5th February 1929 passed a resolution recommending to the Government of Madras the undertaking of special legislation for the establishment of properly regulated markets for the sale of special crops to protect the interests alike of the grower and the consumer; and

(b) whether the Government have taken any and, if so, what action thereon and, if not, why not?

A.—(a) The answer is in the affirmative.

(b) The resolution is under the consideration of Government.

MR. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—“May I know whether the Government are still considering the matter?”

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—“Yes, Sir.”

MR. K. V. R. SWAMI:—“May I know how long this matter has been before the Government?”

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—“Only recently.”

MR. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—“May I ask when the Bill is likely to be introduced?”

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—“A Bill has been drawn up and it has been sent to the Director of Agriculture for remarks.”

DIWAN BAHADUR R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—“May I know whether this Bill would affect the cotton crop only?”

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—“It will affect all the crops but primarily cotton.”

MR. R. NAGAN GOWDA:—“Jaggery also?”

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—“Yes.”

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Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" May I enquire when the reference was made to the Director of Agriculture ? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" A few days ago."

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—" May I know whether the Director of Agriculture is a drafting officer to the Government ? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" We have sent the Bill for remarks. We want to have information from him about sale of cotton, etc."

*Admissions to the Agricultural College at Coimbatore
from each district.*

* 152 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to place on the table of the House a statement showing the number of candidates admitted to the Agricultural College at Coimbatore from each district in the Presidency in 1927, 1928 and 1929 ?

A.—The statement ^a is appended.

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" I am referring to the table appended. With reference to Kurnool district I find that during the last year only three candidates were admitted and for the previous two years no candidates were selected. I wish to know whether there were no applicants at all in the previous years or whether they were not selected."

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" Notice, Sir."

Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU :—" May I know whether, in admitting hereafter students into this college, some preference will be shown to students coming from districts which were poorly represented in the past ? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" Due representation will be given to all the districts."

Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU :—" For instance there were no students for the past three years from the West Godavari district. May I know whether at least hereafter some preference will be shown to students coming from that district ? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" There were students from the West Godavari district for the past three years."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" I find that no student was admitted from Bellary last year. Is the hon. Minister aware that there were eligible students for admission, that they applied and they were refused admission ? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" I am not aware of it, Sir."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" May I ask whether the hon. Minister will issue instructions that students from Bellary, Kurnool, Cuddapah and Anantapur may be given a little more consideration in the matter of admission ? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" Instructions have already been issued that selections may be carefully made."

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Co-operative Societies*Opening of a central land mortgage bank.*

* 153 Q.—Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether the arrangements for starting a central land mortgage bank are complete;—

(b) where it is likely to be started; and

(c) when?

A.—(a) The proposals are under consideration. Orders are likely to issue shortly.

(b) Madras.

(c) In the near future.

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR:—“May I ask the hon. Minister whether the special committee which met at Ootacamund has formulated in final form proposals for opening a central land mortgage bank?”

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—“Yes, Sir.”

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR:—“Will the hon. Minister be pleased to lay on the table of the House a copy of the same so that the public may have a chance of criticizing it?”

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—“I will consider that question.”

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR:—“May I ask whether the hon. Minister is aware of the very great inconvenience that is caused to the Co-operative Department by withholding long-term loans pending the registration of this Central Land Mortgage Bank?”

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—“I am aware of it; I am trying to issue orders as early as possible.”

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—“May I ask if the hon. Minister will be in a position to tell us more definitely—approximately of course—when orders will issue?”

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—“I hope to issue orders before the end of this month.”

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—“May I know whether the hon. Minister will arrange to issue debentures for starting the Land Mortgage Bank?”

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—“Yes, Sir.”

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—“May I know whether the hon. Minister will, in addition to the Central Bank being established, push through the scheme of starting banks in the mufassal also?”

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—“That is a separate question.”

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI:—“May I know how many land mortgage banks will be started?”

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—“I cannot say.”

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Industries

Recruitment of apprentices by the Public Works Department and Industrial Engineer's workshop.

* 154 Q.—Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) the sanctioned number of apprentices and also the number of those recruited by the Public Works Department and Industrial Engineer's workshop every year;

(b) how many of these are kept on wage system in each of these two workshops;

(c) whether the Government have examined the question of keeping a definite number of seats in clause (b) for the benefit of mufassal students who join the Madras Trades School; and

(d) whether they have examined the question of keeping on the wage system such of the mufassal students who are apprentices in any of the two workshops and who had been also students of the Trades School?

A.—(a) to (d) *Industrial Engineering workshop*.—There is no regular system of apprenticeship in the Industrial Engineering workshop. There are however at present three apprentices in the workshop who attend the Madras Trades School. They are paid wages according to their capabilities. They are mufassal students who have joined the Madras Trades School. The workshop is too small to admit of the entertainment of any considerable number of apprentices.

Public Works Workshops, Madras.—The sanctioned number of apprentices in the Public Works Workshops at Madras is six and this number is admitted every year. All the apprentices are kept on the wage system. No seats are reserved separately for applicants from the mufassal. Of the 30 apprentices now on the rolls 24 are from the mufassal.

It may be mentioned in this connexion that the Government have sanctioned twelve scholarships of the value of Rs 20 tenable for four years for the help of poor students from the mufassal who are attending the Madras Trades School.

Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo:—"With reference to the second paragraph of the answer, may I ask whether only the six apprentices, or, all the 30 apprentices are kept on the wage system?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—"All the thirty I believe."

Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo:—"Regarding the scholarship of Rs. 20 tenable for four years, may I know when the payment of scholarship was begun and the basis on which it is distributed?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—"This year; there is no basis for it; some scholarships that were given to the students studying in the Bombay institute have been diverted to the local institute."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"Have the Government any proposal before them for extending the Industrial Engineering workshop seeing that it is very small?"

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The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—"Not at present."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"Will the Government take any steps in the matter in view of the necessity of extending the workshop?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—"We have yet to consider that question."

Action taken on the reports of the Special Officer in regard to Cottage Industries.

* 155 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state the particulars of the action taken or proposed to be taken on the reports of the Special Officer in regard to Cottage Industries in the several districts where their survey has been completed?

A.—The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer given to question No. 1339 in February 1929. The appendix to that answer contains a summary of the action taken till then on the recommendations of the Special Officer for the Survey of Cottage Industries on the Industries in the Ceded Districts and in the four southern districts. Further action taken with reference to these industries is indicated in Appendix A^a while Appendix B^a summarizes the action taken on some of the industries in the Malabar, South Kanara, the Nilgiris and Guntur districts. The Government considered it unnecessary to take up the reports of the remaining districts as by the time these reports were received by them the Presidency Report had been completed by the Special Officer and the district reports were found to contain few specific recommendations for the improvement or revival of local industries. The Government propose to deal with such points as call for action in these reports as well as the recommendations of the Special Officer which are of a general character and are common to all or most of the districts when examining the Presidency Report.

Mr. L. K. TULASIRAM :—"May I ask whether the hon. Minister for Development will try to start some schools to demonstrate the feasibility of improving these cottage industries?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—"My hon. Friend may be aware that a committee will be appointed in consequence of the resolution passed yesterday; that committee will consider such questions."

Mr. L. K. TULASIRAM :—"I find that co-operative societies are being started for the development of several industries which have been recommended by the Special Officer. Apart from that, will the Government be pleased to state whether they intend to start schools for demonstrating that these industries can be easily started?"

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"Before I admit the supplementary question, I wish to know whether it is one of the recommendations of the Special Officer."

Mr. L. K. TULASIRAM :—"It is one of the recommendations made by the Special Officer, Mr. President."

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The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" In that case it is still more easy ; the committee will consider the question."

Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU :—" May I know whether the Government have considered the question of encouraging hand-spinning and hand-weaving of cotton as cottage industries and what conclusion they have come to ? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" They are considering the whole matter. They have not come to any conclusions."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" With reference to the suggestion made in the valuable report sent by the Special Officer, Mr. Narayana Rao, at page 5 of the last general report, may I ask what action the Government are taking on the suggestion that the definition of cottage industries given by the Government has too narrow a scope and should be amplified so that something good may be done to cottage industries ? "

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question does not arise."

Sriman BISWANATH DAS MAHASAYO :—" May I know the reason why the Government are following a discriminating policy of taking action only on the report with regard to four districts and not with regard to the other districts ? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" Because those reports were received first."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" May I know whether the Government have come to any conclusion with regard to hand-spinning and weaving ? The hon. Minister said that they have not come to any conclusion as yet. The Special Officer makes abundant reference to this industry in the report. The answer does not indicate what action the Government have taken on those proposals."

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" The Committee will go into the question."

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—" May I ask if the hon. Minister has read the reports ? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" I am presumed to have read the reports."

Progress of the survey of cottage industries.

* 156 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) how far the survey of cottage industries has now progressed ; and

(b) what steps Government contemplate to take to encourage cottage industries in various parts of the Presidency ?

A.—(a) The survey of all districts has been completed and the reports of the Special Officer including the final report for the Presidency have been placed on the table of the House.

(b) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer given to question No. 155.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" I wish to know what action the Government have taken on the various suggestions of the Special Officer at page 5."

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" They will be referred to the Committee."

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Report of the Special Officer in regard to cottage industries in South Kanara.

* 157 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state whether the Government propose to take any action on the report of the Special Officer in regard to cottage industries in South Kanara?

A.—The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer given to question No. 155.

Veterinary*Improvement of pay and prospects of Veterinary Assistant Surgeons.*

* 158 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have considered the question of bettering the pay and prospects of Veterinary Assistant Surgeons; and

(b) if so, what decision has been arrived at?

A.—(a) The question is under the consideration of Government.

(b) Does not arise.

Improvement of the pay and prospects of the Veterinary Surgeons.

* 159 Q.—Mr. K. R. KARANT: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state what action he has taken in regard to the promise given by him in the Council on 2nd and 22nd March 1929 regarding the improvement of the pay and prospects of the Veterinary Surgeons?

A.—The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer given to clause (a) of question No. 158.

Mr. K. R. KARANT:—“May I ask how long this matter is likely to be pending before the Government and whether a decision will be arrived at soon?”

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—“I hope I will be in a position to frame proposals for the next year's budget.”

Establishment of a serum institute by the Madras Government.

* 160 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Madras Government have established a serum institute as the Mysore Government have done for the production of serum required for inoculating animals according to the serum-simultaneous method;

(b) if not, whether Government have decided to establish such an institute and if so, when, where and at what cost;

(c) from where the Government now get the serum required for such inoculation;

(d) what is the number of animals inoculated with serum-simultaneous during the year 1928-29 ending with 31st March 1929;

(e) what arrangements have been made for such inoculation in the year 1929-30 and with how many doses;

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(f) how many animals it is anticipated will be inoculated in 1929-30 and at what cost; and

(g) what establishment is provided for carrying on the inoculation?

A.—(a) & (b) The question of opening a serum institute at Coonoor is under correspondence with the Director of Veterinary Services.

(c) The serum is now obtained from the Imperial Institute of Veterinary Research, Muktesar. Occasionally supplies are obtained from the Mysore Serum Institute, Bangalore, if excess stock is available there.

(d) 83,049.

(e) Extra staff have been sanctioned this year with a view to carry on a more effective campaign against rinderpest. The staff of the department have been instructed to carry out only serum-simultaneous inoculations wherever the disease is prevalent. As the serum-simultaneous inoculations can be performed only under expert guidance, five additional circles have been sanctioned this year. A sum of Rs 3,40,000 has been provided in the budget for the purchase of all kinds of serum. Till now, a sum of Rs. 73,040-10-0 for 389,550 doses of serum-simultaneous inoculation serum, excluding cost of packing charges and railway freight has been spent.

(f) The number of inoculations will depend on the incidence of the disease. It is not possible to give any forecast.

(g) No separate staff is provided for this work. All the district staff, and in particular, the itinerating staff attend to inoculation work whenever necessary.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" May I enquire, with reference to the answer (d) that 83,049 animals were inoculated with serum-simultaneous method, whether the serum was found to be really efficacious or whether it was found to be dead or useless since it comes a long distance from Muktesar?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" It is preserved very carefully."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" Did the hon. the Minister receive any reports 11-15 from the officers of the Veterinary Department with regard to the effects of a.m. the serum-simultaneous method?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" No, Sir."

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—" With reference to the answer to clause (c), Sir, has the hon. the Minister obtained information from the Mysore State whether they can supply the serum on advantageous terms pending the starting of a Serum Institute by the Madras Government?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" We are now getting the serum from the Muktesar Institute. If there is shortage of serum there, then we apply to the Mysore Institute."

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—" I want to know, whether, if the Mysore Institute is able to supply the serum at a fairly cheap rate, it would not be more advantageous to get it from there instead of from Muktesar as at present?"

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The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" I shall make enquiries."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" May I know why the opinion of our own veterinary officers should not be called for in regard to the opening of our own depots here ? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" The Government themselves have asked for a report from the Director of Veterinary Services."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" In regard to this question is it not desirable to take the opinion of our own officers who are conversant with the climatic conditions, etc., rather than take the opinion of the Director at Muktesar ? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" I say we are asking the opinion of our own Director."

Protection against rinderpest.

* 161 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

- (a) whether serum-alone method is still in vogue in this Presidency as a protection against rinderpest ;
- (b) to what extent serum-simultaneous method has been introduced in the various parts of the Presidency and with what establishments ;
- (c) where the virus and serum are prepared ;
- (d) what quantity of each is required and what the approximate cost of each will be for their use in the year 1929-30 ; and
- (e) what steps are taken for keeping and ordering the stock required in cases of urgency ?

A.—(a) Yes ; only in areas where compulsory inoculation is enforced under the Cattle Disease Act.

(b) Up to May 1929, 16,784 animals were protected against rinderpest by serum-simultaneous method. Till now 389,550 doses of special rinderpest serum for serum-simultaneous inoculations have been spent. Five new appointments of District Veterinary Officers have been sanctioned to carry on these inoculations on a large scale. All the district staff and in particular the itinerating staff attend to inoculation work whenever necessary.

(c) Virus is prepared at the laboratory attached to the Madras Veterinary College. The serum is obtained from the Imperial Institute of Veterinary Research, Muktesar, and occasional supplies from the Mysore Serum Institute, Bangalore.

(d) The hon. Member's attention is invited to the answer given to clauses (e) and (f) of question 160.

(e) All veterinary sera and vaccines are now being stocked in the cold room at the King Institute, Guindy, and issued to the staff as they indent for them.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" May I enquire, with reference to clause (a), why the serum-simultaneous method cannot be used in the areas where the Cattle Diseases Act is enforced ? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" Because the serum-simultaneous method is adopted in more urgent cases where the rinderpest is actually raging."

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Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—“ May I know whether the Minister is aware that the serum-alone method has been condemned by our own Veterinary Conference as well as by the Agricultural Commission presided over by Lord Linlithgow on the ground that it is useless and that the serum-simultaneous method should be used in all cases? In the face of this recommendation. . . . ”

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ If the hon. Member stops there, it will be a supplemental question. If however he proceeds further, it will not be.”

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—“ I am aware, Sir, but it cannot be helped.”

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—“ I want to know whether it is the intention of the Government to enforce the Act and waste money and submit the poor ryot and dumb animals to a risky method which has been pronounced to be useless by everybody.”

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—“ We are trying our level best in this direction, Sir.”

Public Health

Location of the tuberculosis hospital.

* 162 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA : With reference to my question 1504 answered on 26th February 1929 will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) what decision has been arrived at as to the location of the tuberculosis hospital at or near Madras ;

(b) what action has been taken on Dr. Muthu's application for a grant in connexion with his tuberculosis hospital ;

(c) what arrangements are provided for treatment of tuberculosis cases in other places than Madras, Rajahmundry and Madanapalle mentioned in the answer, either by Government or by local bodies, and if by the latter, with what grant-in-aid ; and

(d) whether Government have in contemplation a comprehensive scheme for treatment of tuberculosis cases in a number of centres ?

A.—(a) The Government are considering the question.

(b) The Government have refused to comply with Dr. Muthu's request for a grant.

(c) Tuberculosis patients are treated in every Government hospital in the Presidency.

(d) No.

Rao Bahadur C. S. RATNASABAPATHI MUDALIYAR :—“ With regard to the answer to clause (a), may I know whether orders have since been passed in respect of the construction of the building on the site selected ? ”

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—“ Orders have been passed even in February.”

Rao Bahadur C. S. RATNASABAPATHI MUDALIYAR :—“ May I know, with reference to clause (b), on what grounds the application was refused ? ”

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The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—“The grant was refused on the ground that the Government had already given the land for the hospital on the express understanding that no further liability will be incurred by the Government.”

Rao Bahadur C. S. RATNASABAPATHI MUDALIYAR :—“May I know if the Mission authorities at Madanapalle have applied for and obtained permission to open a hospital in the Tinnevely district?”

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—“I am not aware of it.”

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—“May I know whether the Government are giving grants to the Madanapalle people and the Madanapalle people are also charging some fees for the treatment of the patients?”

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“I do not think that that question arises out of the answer on paper.”

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—“May I know why the grant of the land should be a ground for the refusal of the grant now applied for?”

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—“It was an express condition to the grant of land.”

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—“May I know when Government expect to be in a position to arrive at a conclusion on this matter?”

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—“Very soon.”

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—“May I know which are the alternative sites the Government have in view?”

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—“About three or four sites in Madras.”

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—“May I know which they are?”

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—“I think it will be better not to divulge the information before we negotiate with the parties concerned and finally settle.”

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—“May I know whether the Government are aware of the opinion of the Council of the Madras Corporation that this site should be abandoned?”

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—“May I know which site the hon. Member refers to?”

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—“The present site.”

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—“Yes, Sir.”

Mr. D. THOMAS :—“May I know, whether, with reference to clause (d) of the question, the Government will take into consideration the question of a scheme for the treatment of tuberculosis cases all over the Presidency?”

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—“In every hospital in the Presidency tuberculosis patients are being treated. Special treatment in tuberculosis is given only in certain places.”

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—“Is it the intention of the Government to shift the tuberculosis hospital from its present site; and if so, what steps have they taken in that direction?”

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The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" It is a matter which has come up before this House very often, by interpellations and otherwise, and the people in the locality have also sent up some memorials."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" May I know whether the hon. the Minister received a deputation from the Corporation of Madras condemning this site and stating that it should be used as a playground for school children in the western half of the city ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" Yes, and we also received some memorials."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—" May I know why Dr. Muthu's application for grant was rejected ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" I submit, Mr. President, I have answered that question already."

Extension of the system of honorary physicians and surgeons to district headquarters.

* 163 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA : Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased—

(a) to place before the Council the details of any scheme Government may have sanctioned for the extension of the system of honorary physicians and surgeons to district headquarters ; and

(b) to state how far the scheme has been carried out ?

A.—(a) The hon. Member is referred to G.O. No. 1373, P.H., dated the 31st May 1929, laid on the table.^a

(b) The proposals called for in paragraph 4 of the Government Order are expected shortly from the Surgeon-General.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" With reference to clause (a), I want to know whether Government have considered the question of extending this privilege to the hospitals in the mufassal."

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" I am afraid the hon. Member has not read the Government Order in question."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" I want to know whether the Government Order applies to the taluk hospitals ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" I would again invite the attention of the hon. Member to the Government Order."

Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU :—" With reference to clause (b), in paragraph 4 of the Government Order, the Surgeon-General has been asked to submit his proposals to the Government not later than the 20th June 1929. May I know, Sir, why there has been delay ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" Because there was delay in the issue of the Government Order itself."

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*Honorary surgeons and physicians appointed to district
headquarter hospitals.*

* 164 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY : Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to lay on the table of the House a list showing the names and number of honorary surgeons and physicians appointed to each of the district headquarter hospitals in accordance with the Government Order dated 31st May ?

A.—A statement will be laid on the table as soon as the appointments have been made.

Registration

Travelling allowance drawn by the Inspector-General of Registration.

* 165 Q.—Mr. P. ANJANEYULU : Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) the travelling allowance drawn every month by the Inspector-General of Registration since he assumed office up to date ;

(b) whether the Inspector-General of Registration was prohibited from passing his own travelling allowance bills ;

(c) if so, from what date this order was passed ;

(d) the reasons why the present Inspector-General of Registration was prohibited from passing his own travelling allowance bills ;

(e) whether the Accountant-General made any reference on this matter to the Government ; and

(f) whether the Government will be pleased to place the references on the Council table ?

A.—(a) The Government have called for the information.

(b) Yes.

(c) 26th December 1928.

(d) The Government observed that the Inspector-General did not regulate his tours in the best interests of the department and that his tours were not arranged in the most economical manner possible. The Government therefore decided that the travelling allowance bills should be examined and countersigned by them.

(e) Yes.

(f) No.

Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR :—“ May I ask, Sir, whether the Inspector-General of Registration was censured or reprimanded for not arranging his tours in the best and most economical manner possible ? ”

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—“ The only information that can be given has been given in clause (d). ”

Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR :—“ Was any action taken by the Government beyond disapproving the action of the Inspector-General ? ”

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—“ The action that has been taken was taken as a result of their disapproval. ”

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Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—“ Have the Government come to any decision as regards the amount by the most economical route and that by the uneconomical route and tried to recover the excess money from the officer concerned ? ”

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—“ Such a course was not considered necessary.”

Education

Recommendations of the Physical Education Committee.

* 166 Q.—**Mr. A. B. SHETTY :** Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state whether the Government have passed any orders regarding the recommendations of the Physical Education Committee ?

A.—Orders will issue shortly.

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—“ May I know if the orders have been issued ? ”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“ No, Sir. The orders are now in the process of issue.”

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—“ If so, why should there be delay ? ”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“ The hon. Member must be aware that this matter concerns the Finance Department and I had to consult the Finance Department.”

General

Appointment of M.L.Cs. to honorary posts in local bodies.

* 167 Q.—**Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :** Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state how many of the members of the Council have been appointed by him to honorary posts in local self-governing bodies, educational bodies and temple committees since November 1928 ?

A.—Six members of the Legislative Council have been appointed since November 1928 to local self-governing bodies, eleven to educational bodies and six to temple committees.

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—“ May I know the names of these gentlemen ? ”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“ Notice, Sir.”

Municipalities

Recommendation of tenders by the Electrical Inspector to Government.

* 168 Q.—**Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :** Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state, with reference to G.O. No. 2013, L. & M., dated 30th April 1929, whether the Government have defined the ‘general reasons’ for which the Electrical Inspector may not recommend a tender though he may certify it to be in order, and if so, to place them on the table of the House ?

A.—No.

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Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" May I know from the hon. the Minister for Education whether the Government Order which was passed in regard to certain alleged irregularities was passed on the report of the Electrical Inspector himself, whether the municipal councils were given time to explain the irregularities and whether the Government took any action on those irregularities before issuing this Government Order? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" The Government Order was passed on a report from the Electrical Inspector to Government and the municipalities were also given an opportunity for explanation and the Government Order was issued after that. The Government did not think it necessary to take any action on the irregularities pointed out."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" In that case, may I know why all the municipalities should suffer for the sins committed by a few municipalities? "

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member is getting into arguments."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" I should like to know whether the Government are penalising all the municipalities for the sins of a few."

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—" May I know whether any of the municipalities was consulted before the issue of this Government Order? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" Yes, they were asked for an explanation in regard to the letter issued by the Inspector."

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—" May I know whether the Ootacamund municipality protested against this Government Order, the municipality which is presided by my friend Mr. Davis? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" Notice."

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—" May I know, Sir, whether the consulting fees of the Electrical Inspector to Government have been trebled lately by the Government by a Government Order? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" That is a matter in the hands of my hon. Friend, the Law Member."

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—" May I know whether on that account the municipalities have been consulting private engineers or their own engineers? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I am not aware of such a thing."

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU :—" May I know whether the Guntur municipality has entered a similar protest? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" As I said, I am not sure which of the municipalities entered protests."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" May I know from the hon. the Minister whether it is his intention to make this Inspector all in all just like others? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" The hon. Member may be interested to hear that my hon. Colleague and myself are considering the revision of this order at present."

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—" May I know whether several of the municipalities, Cocanada, Bezwada, Coonoor, Kurnool and others have gone in for non-British goods on the ground that the continental goods are cheaper and at the same time more efficient? "

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The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I am not acquainted with all the things that my hon. Friend mentions."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" Is the hon. Minister aware that in England itself all the leading cities are going in for continental articles because they are cheaper ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I am not aware of that."

List of approved firms for purchasing electrical machinery.

* 169 Q.—Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether Government have got a list of firms from whom only electrical machinery and plants should be purchased by local bodies ; and

(b) if so, whether they will be pleased to lay the same before the Council ?

A.—(a) & (b) There is no such list.

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—" Are there any firms which can supply these things ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" Notice."

Orders given to non-British firms for electrical plants.

* 170 Q.—Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) the number of non-British firms that have received large orders for electrical plants from the municipalities in this presidency prior to April 1929 ;

(b) the amount of the order in each case together with the nationality of the firm ?

A.—The Government have no information.

Religious and Charitable Endowments

Administration of endowments by Tanjore Rajas.

* 171 Q.—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state with reference to the answer to question No. 2004 answered on 27th March 1929 regarding the administration of endowments by Tanjore Rajas—

(a) whether the information called for has been received ; and

(b) whether the same will be placed on the table of this House ?

A.—(a) & (b) Yes.^a

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—" Sir, in the letter from the Tanjore District Board President we find that over Rs. 52,000 has been spent on education out of chatram funds and nearly Rs. 30,000 spent on hospitals. Have the Government obtained legal advice as to whether such diversion of funds from the intention of the original donors is legal ? "

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The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" No such opinion has been obtained, but people if they desire, can get this matter settled in a court of law."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" May I know if there is any surplus every year and if such surplus is deposited in any bank ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" Notice."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" May I know, Sir, in regard to what is mentioned in the appendix that ' grain collection also to an aggregate of 18,944 kalamas has been made annually ', whether there is an account kept for it ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" Yes, Sir."

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—" May I ask the hon. the Minister whether Government have received any representations protesting against such diversion of funds which are not permissible even by the wildest stretch of the doctrine of *cypres* ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" Not that I am aware of."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" It is said that part of the money is spent on ' payment of rice and cash allowances monthly to poor and help-less people.' May I know how much that amount comes to ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" Notice."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" May I know if the hon. the Minister has examined whether there is a surplus every year ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I believe there is a little surplus."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" Then, Sir, may I know whether he will examine it and make arrangements to see that it is properly kept ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" There is no reason to believe that these accounts have been improperly kept."

Nomination of members to the temple committees in South Kanara.

* 172 Q.—Mr. K. R. KARANT : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that in nominating members to the newly constituted temple committees in South Kanara the name of Mr. Kodlamogru Sankappa Rai, a member of the late Mangalore Circle Temple Committee, was recommended to the hon. Minister by the Board of Commissioners;

(b) whether it is a fact that at the instance of Mr. A. B. Shetty, M.L.C., the name of the said Sankappa Rai was removed and the former's relative, one Laxminarain Naik, who was not a member of the previous committee, was nominated;

(c) whether it is a fact that out of the six Bunt members of the committee, as many as four are closely related to Mr. Shetty as follows and that their nominations were made at his influence :—

Relationship of the members.

- (1) Mr. P. R. R. Punja—Mrs. Punja is Mr. A. B. Shetty's niece,
- (2) Mr. Laxminarain Naik—Brother of Mr. Shetty's brother-in-law,
- (3) Mr. Ramaiyya Shetty—Cousin of Mr. Shetty's brother-in-law,
- (4) Mr. Tejappa Shetty—Nephew of the father of No. 3 supra; and

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(d) whether all these nominations were made with a view to get No. 1 elected as President of the Committee so that the Committee's influence might be used at the coming Legislative Council elections?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) No. The Government thought that Mr. Laxminarain Naik will be a useful member in the Committee.

(c) No.

(d) No.

Mr. K. R. KARANT :—" May I ask, with reference to clause (b) of the answer, whether it is a fact that neither the Collector nor the Endowments Board suggested the name of this gentleman, Mr. Laxminarain Naik ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" The Collector it was that suggested that Mr. Laxminarain was a desirable person to be appointed. "

Mr. K. R. KARANT :—" May I ask whether, if that is so, he was asked about it after the nomination or before it was made ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" Before the nomination. "

Mr. K. R. KARANT :—" May I ask whether the Endowments Board was consulted about this ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" In regard to these persons, we generally consult the Collector who is better acquainted with the locality. "

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" Was the name suggested by the Collector or was it the Government that made the reference ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" The Government made a reference to the Collector. "

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" Did this Mr. Laxminarain Naik come to the Minister with Mr. Shetty, and asked for nomination ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" No, Sir. "

Mr. K. R. KARANT :—" Who suggested the name of this gentleman in the first instance ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" Mr. Shetty himself. "

Assignment of Lands

*Assignment of lands to depressed classes of Kalathi village,
Harpanahalli taluk.*

* 173 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether there have been any applications from the depressed classes for the assignment on patta of the cultivable area in S. No. 381 of Kadathi village, Harpanahalli taluk, Bellary district, and if so, how they have been disposed of ; and

(b) whether S. No. 381 or any portion of it is included in the list of lands available for depressed classes ?

A.—(a) So far as can be ascertained, the Government have received no such application.

(b) The Government have not the information.

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Bills

Introduction of the Estates Land Act Amending Bill and the Malabar Tenancy Bill.

* 174 Q.—Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state whether the Government propose to introduce during the next session their Madras Estates Land Act Amending Bill and the Malabar Tenancy Bill ?

A.—The Malabar Tenancy Bill will be introduced during the present session of the Legislative Council. The Madras Estates Land Act (Amendment) Bill is under the consideration of the Government and it is not possible to say definitely at this stage when it will be introduced.

11-30 a.m. Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—" May I know whether Government have received a report from the Board of Revenue about amendments to the Estates Land Act ? "

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—" The Government received a report suggesting certain amendments."

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—" May I know whether Government will place the report of the Board of Revenue on the table of the House ? "

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—" I will consider the suggestion."

Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo :—" May I know the stage in which the Bill is ? In the answer it is stated that the Bill is under the consideration of Government. May I know at what particular stage it is now, whether it is in the circulation of the Members of the Cabinet or under the consideration of the hon. the Revenue Member himself ? "

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—" I regret that I am not certain as to the present position."

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—" May I ask the hon. the Revenue Member whether the draft Bill is ready ? "

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—" A Bill has been drafted but I cannot say whether the form of the Bill has yet been finally decided."

Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo :—" May I know whether the hon. the Revenue Member can give some idea as to when he may be able to introduce the Bill ? "

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—" It is difficult to give an exact date by which the Bill will be ready. Certain matters are still under consideration and we want further information on certain points."

Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo :—" I do not want the hon. Member to give me an exact date, but some approximate date or the month by which Government will be able to introduce the Bill or whether it will be introduced in the course of this year may be given ? "

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—" I can assure the hon. Member that steps will be taken to introduce the Bill as quickly as possible."

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—" May I know whether the report of the Committee appointed will be circulated in this House ? "

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The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—“ The report of which committee ? ”

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—“ The report of the committee appointed to suggest amendments to the Madras Estates Land Act.”

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—“ I will consider the suggestion.”

Mr. C. RAMASOMAJULU :—“ May I ask the hon. the Revenue Member whether the Bill can be expected to be introduced during the October meeting of the Council ? ”

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—“ I regret I cannot give a definite promise, but I can assure hon. Members that every endeavour will be made to introduce it as quickly as possible.”

Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo :—“ May I ask the hon. Member whether he has seen the promise given by the hon. Law Member then in charge of the Bill, Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar, that he would introduce the Bill in the October sitting of 1927 and also by the hon. Sir Norman Marjoribanks that he would try and see that both the Bills, the Malabar Tenarey Bill and the Estates Land Act (Amendment) Bill would be introduced practically at the same time, giving preference to the Malabar Tenancy Bill ? ”

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—“ Assuming that the hon. Member's statements are correct, I submit that the failure of my predecessors to carry out these undertakings in spite of the best intentions, justifies my present hesitation to give a similar undertaking.”

Estates Land Act

Settlement operations in the villages of Tekkali and other estates in Ganjam district.

* 175 Q.—Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) the reason why settlement operations under Chapter XI of the Estates Land Act are not pushed through in the villages of Tekkali, Nandigam, Khallikote, Attagada and Dharkote estates of Ganjam district even though these operations were sanctioned two or three years back ;

(b) the reason why special attention is paid to settlement work of Parlakimedi estate even though the ryots protested against those operations ; and

(c) whether complaints have been made to the Government that the progress of settlement work is hampered for want of necessary staff with the result that the operations become costly ?

A.—(a) It was not found possible for a single Revenue Officer to attend to the work connected with the settlement operations in all the scattered estates of the Ganjam district expeditiously. The Government have therefore sanctioned the appointment of an additional Revenue Officer for the purpose.

(b) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer to clause (c) of question No. 603 asked at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 12th October 1928.

(c) Representations to this effect have been received.

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Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo:—" May I know whether Government would be pleased to appoint an officer of proved honesty on such an important question like the present ? "

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—" We regard all our officers as honest until the contrary is proved."

Irrigation

Increase of the pay of Lock and Wharf Superintendents.

* 176 Q.—Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state with reference to the answer given to question No. 1571 on 1st March 1929 relating to the increase of pay of Lock and Wharf Superintendents—

(a) whether the Government have considered the matter and have arrived at any final decision about the same; and

(b) if so, whether the Government will be pleased to place the decision on the table of the House ?

A.—The memorials are still under consideration.

Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU:—" May I know for how long this matter has been under the consideration of Government, and can they expect to come to any decision at any time ? "

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—" I must ask for notice."

Supply of water to the Byalahalu tank of Kadzabal, Hadagalli taluk.

* 177 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) the progress made in the investigation of a scheme to supply water to the Byalahalu tank of Kadzabal, Hadagalli taluk, from Hagari river; and

(b) when the investigation is likely to be completed and when the estimates will be ready ?

A.—(a) & (b) It is expected that the investigation of the Belahal project will be completed by September 1929 and the plans and estimates may be ready by that time.

Inams

Alleged withholding of tasdik allowance to Mahalingeshwar temple.

* 178 Q.—Mr. K. R. KARANT: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the tasdik of Rs. 16 due to the trustee of Muddanna Mahalingeshwar temple No. 151 of Inna village, Mangalore taluk, has been withheld, and if so, for how long and for what reasons;

(b) whether it has been withheld for the reason that the buildings are not repaired;

(c) whether the repairs would cost about Rs. 10,000 and if not, how much;

(d) whether the Government have given any directions as to how the services are to be carried on; and

(e) whether Government will issue orders at once to pay the tasdik ?

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A.—(a) Yes; for faslis 1337 and 1338. The Tahsildar withheld payment under a misapprehension.

(b) No.

(c) About Rs. 5,000.

(d) No.

(e) The question of the payment of the tasdik is being considered by the Collector.

Land Revenue

Reclassification of dry lands converted into wet and garden lands in Malabar.

* 179 Q.—MR. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have ordered the reclassification of dry lands converted into wet and garden lands in Malabar with a view to levy wet and garden assessment on them;

(b) whether the Special Settlement Officer has reported to the Government that lands similarly improved in South Kanara should also be reclassified and whether the Government have passed any orders in regard to this matter;

(c) whether the Government are aware that the conversion of dry land into wet or garden and of single-crop land into double-crop land is made entirely at the ryots' expense on the West Coast; and

(d) whether the Government propose to levy higher assessment on such lands and tax the ryots' improvements?

A.—(a) The Settlement Officer has been instructed to proceed on these lines in preparing his settlement report but a final decision has not yet been arrived at.

(b) The proposals as tentatively approved by the Government for the purpose of enabling the Settlement Officer to prepare his scheme for South Kanara are—

(1) that it is unnecessary to reclassify any existing garden lands, either by raising the present class or by lowering it;

(2) that it is not necessary to reclassify any wet land as garden;

(3) that dry lands converted into wet should be reclassified at the resettlement and that appropriate rates of wet assessment should be imposed on them;

(4) that dry lands which have been converted into garden should be reclassified as garden.

(c) & (d) The settlement notifications issued in 1900 and 1902 for Malabar and South Kanara expressly reserved to the Government the right to introduce at the end of the period of settlement such changes in the classification and assessment of 'wet', 'dry' and 'garden' lands as might then seem proper. The reclassification proposed is based on the same principles as those on which the classification now in force was based, and cannot in the circumstances be held to be in violation of the concession made in favour of ryots' improvements. In

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Malabar, as elsewhere, the assessment has been, and will hereafter be, based on the commuted value of a share of the net produce of the land. The value of that share will obviously vary according to the capacity of the land to produce dry, wet or garden crops.

Mr. A. B. SHETTY :—" May I know whether Government propose to tax the ryot's improvements in regard to these things ? "

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—" No, the Government do not tax the ryot's improvements."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" May I know from the hon. the Revenue Member whether the question of holding over these settlements till a proper revenue law is placed on the statute book is under the consideration of Government ? "

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—" No, Sir."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" May I know from the hon. the Revenue Member whether he is prepared to take that aspect of the question into consideration ? "

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—" No, Sir."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" May I know why, Sir ? "

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—" There is no immediate prospect of having such a law passed."

Mines

Free use of stones from porambokes by ryots.

* 180 Q.—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state —

(a) whether it is a fact that ryots were allowed the free use of stones, etc., from porambokes for their legitimate domestic purposes ;

(b) whether it is a fact that tahsildars were also issuing orders accordingly ;

(c) whether the concession has been revoked now ; if so, when and under what circumstances ;

(d) whether the hon. Member will be pleased to lay such orders on the table of the House ;

(e) whether it is a fact that ryots are asked to pay a seigniorage for stones for their legitimate domestic purposes ; and

(f) if the Government have no information, whether they will call for the same ?

A.—(a) Free quarrying by ryots for bona fide domestic or agricultural purposes is allowed in unreserved waste lands including porambokes which are not reserved lands as defined in rule 3 of the rules framed under section 26 of the Forest Act and which are under the control of the Revenue department in all districts except Nellore and the Polavaram and Yellavaram divisions of the East Godavari district. In Nellore free quarrying is not now allowed in porambokes and in the Polavaram and Yellavaram divisions seigniorage fees have been collected under the misapprehension that porambokes do

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not come under the class of unreserved lands. Instructions are being issued by the Board of Revenue to the Collectors concerned that porambokes, unless they are reserved under the Forest Act and unless they are not under the control of the Revenue department, fall under the class of unreserved lands and that free quarrying should be allowed in them for bona fide domestic or agricultural purposes.

- (b) The answer is in the affirmative.
- (c) & (d) The concession has not been revoked.
- (e) & (f) The Government are not aware that seigniorage fees have been demanded except so far as is mentioned in the answer to clause (a) of this question.

Settlement

Alleged inadequacy of staff for the resettlement work in Ganjam district.

* 181 Q.—Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state —

(a) the reason why adequate staff has not been sanctioned for the settlement work in the zamindaris of the district of Ganjam;

(b) whether any representations have been received by the Government or by the Board of Revenue from the Ganjam Zamindari Ryots' Association and also from the concerned villagers;

(c) what action has been taken on these representations; and

(d) whether they have sanctioned additional staff only for Parlakimedi settlement operations applied at the instance of the landholder?

A.—(b) No such representations have been received by the Government. The Government understand that a representation was received by the Board of Revenue from the Ganjam Zamindari Ryots' Association requesting that the preparation of a record of rights and settlement of rents in certain estates should be expedited by increasing the staff employed under the special Revenue Officer and that a similar representation was received from the ryots of five villages in Khallikote estate.

(a) & (c) The Board of Revenue applied to the Government for the appointment of an additional Revenue Officer for the Ganjam district. Orders were issued on 27th July 1929 sanctioning the appointment of an additional Revenue Officer for work connected with the preparation of a record of rights and settlement of rents in the estates in that district.

(d) No. The additional staff is proposed in connexion with work in other estates as well.

Village Accounts

Maintenance of the village accounts.

* 182 Q.—MR. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state whether the Government are considering the question of simplification of the preparation and maintenance of the village accounts, and if so, the progress made in that direction?

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- 4.—The question is not under the consideration of the Government. The Government recently examined the question and found that no substantial benefit would result from any change of practice. It was therefore decided to drop the matter.

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—“ May I know whether Government is still insisting on the preparation of the provisional demand account by the karnams ? ”

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—“ I must ask for notice of the question.”

Annual supply of stationery to village headmen and karnams.

* 183 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state whether any and if so what stationery is supplied annually to village headmen and karnams and on what scale ?

- 4.—The articles of stationery supplied to the village officers and the scale of supply are as follows :—

Articles.	Scale.	
	Headman.	Karnam.
Penholders	1	1 (biennial).
Nibs	6	6 } (annual).
Pencils (black lead)	...	1 }
Blank paper	According to requirements.	

Mr. K. KOTI REDDI :—“ May I know why village headmen are not supplied with these articles of stationery ? ”

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—“ I will consider the question.”

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—“ May I know what is the arrangement for the distribution of stationery to the village officers ? Do they take the articles from the taluk office or the articles are sent otherwise ? ”

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—“ My impression is that they take them from the taluk office.”

Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU :—“ May I ask the hon. Member whether the Government know that this supply is absolutely inadequate for the requirements of the karnams ? ”

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ That is asking for an opinion.”

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—“ The hon. Member said that they come to the headquarters to take one pen and six nibs. May I ask him what is the travelling allowance given to them to travel a distance of 20 miles from their villages for this purpose ? ”

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—“ May I ask the hon. Member whether he knows that in certain places this supply is never made and may I know whether the hon. the Revenue Member is prepared to issue instructions that these things should be properly supplied ? ”

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—“ I am not aware that the supply is not made. If, in any case, the hon. Member finds that the supply is not made, I shall be obliged to him if he can bring such things to my notice.”

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Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—" May I know whether one pen is sufficient for the whole year ? "

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" That is asking for an opinion. "

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU :—" May I know why along with this sumptuous supply of stationery penknife is not also supplied ? "

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" I just want to know the maximum and minimum limit for these indents ? "

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—" I must ask for notice. "

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—" Are these stationery articles Indian made ? "

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—" I must ask for notice. "

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" May I know from the hon. the Revenue Member whether he will consider it desirable to enhance the rate of this supply of stationery articles ? "

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—" I will consider whether it is adequate or not. "

Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo :—" May I know whether Government have consulted these village officers as to whether the supply is sufficient or not ? "

Village Establishment

Servants working under the village headman or the karnam.

* 184 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether there is a practice obtaining in many districts in the province whereby some servants work under either the village headman or the karnam throughout the year and others work under one or the other during specified months of the year; and

(b) whether in such cases both the headman and the karnam are required to sign the pay bills in token of the regular attendance of the menial staff during the month?

A.—(a) The village servants are under the control of the village headman and work under the karnam when deputed to do so by the headman. The Government are not aware of the existence of the practice referred to.

(b) The pay bill of the entire establishment of the village is signed by both the headman and the karnam.

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" May I know whether it is not a fact that the police part of the establishment is under the headman and that the other part is under the karnam ? "

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—" I am not aware of the fact. "

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Civil Justice*Revision of the salaries of head clerks of District Munsifs' Courts.*

* 185 Q.—**Mr. K. R. KARANT**: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that before the recent revision of the salaries, head clerks of District Munsifs' Courts were getting a pay of Rs. 50 to Rs. 60 per mensem whilst the deputy nazirs of the said courts were getting only Rs. 25 ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the head clerks have to pass the Judicial, Translation and Account tests, whilst the deputy nazirs have to pass only the Account test and whether further the head clerk is the chief ministerial officer having to supervise the work of the deputy nazirs also ;

(c) whether in spite of the work involved, under the revision, both classes of officers are paid Rs. 60—4—80 ; and

(d) whether it is a fact that in the case of the head clerks of Deputy Collectors' offices an enhanced salary has been sanctioned or is about to be sanctioned and if so, what it is ?

A.—(a) Prior to the revision referred to, the pay of head clerks of District Munsifs' Courts varied from Rs. 50 to Rs. 60 and that of deputy nazirs varied from Rs. 40 to Rs. 50.

(b) Head clerks are required to pass the Civil Judicial test and the Account test and deputy nazirs are required to pass the Account test. The head clerk supervises the clerical establishment and the deputy nazir the process serving establishment. The head clerk does not now generally supervise the work of the deputy nazir.

(c) Yes ; the deputy nazir is performing equally onerous duties.

(d) In the general revision of pay sanctioned in 1921, the pay of head clerks in Deputy Collectors' Revenue Divisional Offices was fixed at Rs. 60—4—80. With effect from 1st April 1929 their pay has been fixed at Rs. 80 per mensem.

Forests*Classification of forests in North Arcot district.*

* 186 Q.—**Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR**: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state with reference to his answer to question No. 2035 answered on 27th March 1929 regarding classification of forests in North Arcot district—

(a) what were the materials on which the recommendation of the Board and those of the District Committee of which the Collector and the three District Forest Officers were members, were based ;

(b) whether it is a fact that even the Collector and the Chief Conservator of Forests who are responsible for the recommendations of the Committee were not given an opportunity to give their opinions in the matter ;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Land Revenue Commissioner's inspection note was not based on any enquiry or detailed inspection ;

(d) whether it is a fact that as a result there is fuel scarcity in the Tiruvannamalai town ;

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(e) whether any inquiry was made as to whether the panchayats are letting out coupes regularly, whether there is scarcity of fuel in the town and whether the price of fuel had risen abnormally high; and

(f) whether the Government will be pleased to call for a report from the Chief Conservator of Forests and the Collector concerned?

A.—(a) The hon. Member has been given all information in the possession of Government in answer to his questions Nos. 2011 and 2035 answered on 27th March 1929.

(b) The Collector and the Chief Conservator were not responsible for the recommendations of the Committee. The Collector was a member of the Committee and the Chief Conservator was consulted on the subject by Government.

(c) No.

(d) to (f) There appears to be some scarcity for fuel due to other causes. The Government have already called for a report. A copy of the Collector's report is appended.^a

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—"With reference to the answer to clause (c), was there any definite report by the Land Revenue Commissioner or was it based upon the inspection note?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"Yes. There was a report."

Income and expenditure in respect of the reserved forests of South Kanara.

* 187 Q.—Mr. K. R. KARANT: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to lay on the table the total income and expenditure, giving the main heads if possible, in respect of the reserved forests of South Kanara, in each of the years following the year in which the reserves were first constituted?

A.—The hon. Member is referred to the several annual reports contained in the administration reports of the Forest department, where the required figures for the district as a whole will be found. The Government consider that it is not worthwhile to compile the revenue and expenditure figures for each reserve separately as they can be worked out only at the cost of immense labour.

Forest policy of the Government.

* 188 Q.—Mr. K. R. KARANT: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased—

(a) to lay on the table a copy of the questionnaire issued by Government to the Forest department in regard to the policy of the department; and

(b) to state—

(i) whether Government have received any replies from the department or any report in regard to the forest policy of the Government or in regard to the appointment of a committee of the Council as resolved upon by the Council; and

(ii) whether Government have decided upon the appointment of such a committee; if not, why not?

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4.—(a) & (b) Replies to the questionnaire have been received recently and are now under consideration. The question of publication of the questionnaire will be considered after examination of the replies.

Mr. K. R. KARANT :—" May I know to whom the questionnaire was issued and from whom answers have been received ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" Only to the Chief Conservator of Forests and the answers have been received only from him."

Mr. K. R. KARANT :—" May I know then why it is stated in the answer ' The question of publication of the questionnaire will be considered after examination of the replies ' ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" That is, there are several questions in the questionnaire and for each question there is a reply."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" May I know why the Government considered that the Chief Conservator was the only individual who was entitled to receive the questionnaire ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" Because he is responsible to the Government for the administration of his department."

Rao Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU :—" May I ask the hon. the Law Member whether this question of reorganization of the Forest policy has been placed before the Forest Advisory Committee which had been constituted and whether that committee did not meet for some time ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" I will consider that suggestion."

Mr. K. R. KARANT :—" May I know whether the question of the reorganization of the department forms part of the questionnaire ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" Yes."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" May I know whether it is not a fact that the control of the panchayats is in the hands of the Revenue department ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" Yes."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" May I know whether the questionnaire consists of questions relating to the panchayats ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" No."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" May I know whether the Forest policy of the Government as a whole was not considered and the question of the control of the panchayats by the Revenue department also is not considered in this connexion ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" The question of the control of the Revenue department was not considered."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" May I know whether it is not a fact that the Forest department gives advice to the Revenue department in regard to Forest policy ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" Notice, Sir."

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Proposed reorganization of the Forest department.

* 189 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA : With reference to my question No. 1724 answered on 14th March 1929, and the answer given thereto, will the hon. the Law Member be pleased—

(i) to place before the Council

(a) the questionnaire issued by Government for the proposed reorganization of the Forest department;

(b) the answers received by Government ; and

(c) the orders passed by Government thereon ; and

(ii) to state whether Government have decided to appoint a committee to enquire into the Forest policy of Government, and if not, why not ?

A.—(i) & (ii) The replies to the questionnaire recently received are now under examination and until it is completed the Government do not propose to take the action suggested.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—“ May I know whether the questionnaire deals with questions on the growth of forests and the evils of the forests on the ryots and cultivators ? ”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—“ I am not in a position to remember all the questions. I want notice.”

Contributions by Native States for students trained at the Forest College, Coimbatore.

* 190 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) what provinces and Native States send students for training at the Forest College in Coimbatore ;

(b) what on an average is the proportion of Madras students in this College ; and

(c) whether the Provincial Governments and Native States which send students contribute proportionately to the recurring and non-recurring expenditure incurred over this college ?

A.—(a) The Coimbatore College trains candidates coming from Bombay, the Central Provinces, Bihar and Orissa, Orissa Feudatory States, the Central India States, and Indian States of Southern India including Hyderabad.

(b)	PER CENT.				
1927-29	27.5				
1928-30	6.2				
1929-31	10.5				

(c) The Governments of other provinces or the Indian States sending students to the College are charged for the education of every such student the sum of Rs. 1,500 per annum (Rupees 3,000 for the whole course) payable in advance. The stipends and travelling allowance of these students are also debited in the accounts to the Provincial Government or Indian State.

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Mr. A. B. SHETTY :—" May I know why the Madras Government should run a Forest College which after all trains students who come mostly from outside the province and why the Central Government should not conduct the staff ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" The College was intended for the education of those who are employed in this Presidency, but because there is ample accommodation for the training of students from other provinces and Indian States such students are also taken."

Mr. A. B. SHETTY :—" That is why I am asking why the Central Government should not run the staff ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" It was established by this Government for the benefit of the students of this Presidency and so this Government runs the institution."

Hydro-electric schemes

Licence to Messrs. Octavius Steel Company of Calcutta for electrical schemes.

* 191 Q.—Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether Messrs. Octavius Steel Company of Calcutta and Messrs. Crompton Parkinson & Co. have been granted licences for carrying out electrical schemes in the Presidency ;

(b) if so, for what amount in each case and when the licences were granted ; and

(c) whether these two firms only had submitted tenders, and, if not, what are the names of the other firms who had sent up tenders ?

A.—(a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Tinnevely-Palamcottah Electric Supply Company, Trichinopoly, Messrs. Killick Nixon and Company, Bombay, and Messrs. Chari and Chari, Madras.

Mr. D. THOMAS :—" May I know if any of the tenders have been accepted by the Corporation ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" This has not been mentioned in the question."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" Was the rejection due to the recommendation of the Electrical Inspector to Government ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" It has not been rejected."

Alleged information given to Messrs. Octavius Steel & Co. of Calcutta regarding electrification schemes.

* 192 Q.—Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Collectors of districts have been requested by a demi-official to furnish information regarding towns in their districts which will prove useful for electrification schemes ;

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(b) whether this information has been placed at the disposal of Messrs. Octavius Steel & Co. of Calcutta and of Messrs. Crompton Parkinson, Limited; and

(c) if so, why this information was furnished to these English firms only and not to Indian firms or to the South Indian Chamber of Commerce?

A—(a) No.

(b) & (c) Do not arise.

Alleged aid by Collectors to Messrs. Octavius Steel & Co. of Calcutta.

* 193 Q.—DR. B. S. MALLAYYA: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state whether the Government have advised by demi-official the Collectors of all the districts that they should render all help to Messrs. Octavius Steel & Co. of Calcutta, Messrs. Crompton Parkinson, Limited, and Messrs. Croft, Forbes and Chard, in connexion with the electrification schemes of towns in their districts?

A—No

Progress of hydro-electric schemes.

* 194 Q.—MR. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to place before the Council a statement showing the progress made in regard to various hydro-electric schemes, the financial provisions made therefor, the establishments sanctioned, and the various places to which electricity engendered is to be carried and with what probable success?

A.—The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer given to question No. 92 at the Legislative Council meeting held on 4th September 1928 in regard to the progress made on hydro-electric schemes. The present position is as follows:—

The Pykara scheme.—The Railway Board have not yet come to a decision in regard to the electrification of the South Indian Railway sections. The Government have decided to proceed with the scheme without awaiting the Railway Board's decision, and the Government of India have been addressed to obtain the Secretary of State's sanction to the execution of the scheme.

The Glen-Morgan scheme.—The construction of the scheme is rapidly progressing and work is expected to be completed in a few months.

The Papanasam scheme.—No decision has yet been arrived at in regard to this scheme. Attempts are being made to secure demand for a definite block of power to enable the scheme to be proceeded with.

The investigation of the *Kolab scheme* is in progress and a report from the Chief Engineer for Hydro-electric Development is awaited.

2. The financial provision made for hydro-electric schemes is given on pages 201-203 and 405 of the Civil Budget Estimate for 1929-30.

3. A statement showing the establishment sanctioned for the Hydro-electric Development department is attached.^a

^a Printed as Appendix VI on pages 435-436 infra.

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4. As at present surveyed, the Pykara scheme is expected to supply power to the following places from the first year of its operation :—The Nilgiris, Coimbatore, Tiruppur, Pollachi, Anamalais, Dindigul and Palni, Trichinopoly and Madura, Erode and Shoranur will be included from the 4th and 7th year respectively.

The Glen-Morgan scheme will supply power to Ootacamund, Coonoor, Wellington, Gudalur and to some tea estates in the Nilgiris.

The places which are expected to be served by the Papanasam scheme are Tuticorin, Tinnevely, Sattur, Kovilpatti and Ambasamudram, if the construction of the larger scheme is undertaken. The smaller scheme will be sufficient to supply power only to a few industrial concerns near Tuticorin.

Mr. D. THOMAS :—“ May I know whether with reference to the Papanasam scheme any negotiations have been conducted with Messrs. Harway & Co., who are running a spinning mill, in regard to securing block of power ? ”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—“ I want notice. So far as I am aware, no.”

Mr. D. THOMAS :—“ May I know for how long this question has been under the consideration of Government ? ”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—“ For some time now.”

Mr. D. THOMAS :—“ May I know whether any investigation has been made with regard to the scheme and whether a report has been submitted ? ”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—“ There was no detailed investigation.”

Mr. D. THOMAS :—“ May I know when this question is likely to be finally decided ? ”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—“ I am afraid not for some years.”

Village Courts Act

Introduction of a Bill to amend the Village Courts Act.

* 195 Q.—Mr. K. R. KARANT : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state whether he proposes to introduce a Bill to amend the Village Courts Act during the next sitting of the Council ?

A.—No.

11-45 a.m. Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—“ May I know why the hon. Member does not propose to introduce the Bill in the next sitting of the Council ? ”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—“ My hon. Friend will notice that the question was sent on the 21st May and the answer ‘ No ’ therefore means that it will not be introduced in this sitting of the Council.”

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Mr. G. HARISARVOITAMA RAO :—" May I know why this long delay has occurred from the 5th February 1929 when the Bill was published in the Gazette up till now ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" Because the Government have been considering the Bill very carefully."

Introduction of a Bill to amend the Village Courts Act.

* 196 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state when Government will bring a Bill to amend the various defects in the Madras Village Courts Act (I of 1889) that have been brought to their notice ?

A.—An amending Bill in regard to certain points relating to execution of the decrees passed by Village Panchayat Courts which the Government propose to introduce shortly, has been published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*—vide pages 87–89 of Part IV, dated 5th February 1929.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" May I know whether the Government intends to introduce only the Bill as it was published in the Gazette or an amplified Bill ?

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" Only the Bill that has been published in the Gazette."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" May I know whether the Government have not received representations that the Bill requires amplification and that there are several defects in it as it is at present and therefore, whether they are not going to bring in a comprehensive Bill ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" No; they are going to introduce only the particular Bill that has been published."

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU :—" May I know whether it is for this particular purpose that the Government have taken all the time for consideration of the Bill ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" We had to consult the Advocate-General."

Arms and Ammunitions

Issue of gun licences in South Kanara.

* 197 Q.—Mr. K. R. KARANT : Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) the total number of gun licence applications made by the people of South Kanara, talukwar if possible, in each of the years 1926, 1927 and 1928; and

(b) the number of licences actually issued ?

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4.--(a) & (b) The following statement gives the information :—

Taluku.	1926.		1927.		1928.	
	Applications made.	Grants.	Applications made.	Grants.	Applications made.	Grants.
Mangalore	148	106	131	81	136	69
Puttur	756	315	522	145	632	269
Kasaragod	361	149	305	59	251	75
Coondapoor	122	74	111	47	129	67
Udipi	101	56	88	40	101	39
Karkal	143	62	104	37	124	43
Total	1,631	762	1,261	409	1,373	562

Mr. K. R. KARANT :—“ May I know why, when the deaths from wild beasts are increasing, the number of licences issued is decreasing ? ”

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—
“ Notice.”

Issue of gun licences in South Kanara.

* 198 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY : Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) the number of applications received for gun licences in South Kanara in each of the last two years and the number of licences granted ; and

(b) whether any instructions have been issued to district officers to be liberal in granting gun licences to ryots in the vicinity of reserve forests ?

A —(a) The hon. Member is referred to the answer to question No. 197 (starred).

(b) The hon. Member is referred to paragraph 13 of the Government of India Resolution republished at pages 1340-43 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 27th November 1923 (Extract appended.)^a

Labour

Drinking water well in Ramanayakastanda, hamlet of Singrahalli.

* 199 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR : Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether there is no drinking water well in Ramanayakastanda, hamlet of Singrahalli, Harpanahalli taluk, Bellary district ;

(b) whether to remedy this drawback the village people tried to sink a well themselves with borrowed money and tapped water ;

(c) whether they could not proceed further with the work for want of money ; and

(d) whether the Labour Department has taken any and, if so, what steps to finish the well ?

A.—(a) to (d) The Government have no information.

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Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—“ May I know if the Government do not think this to be a matter of sufficient importance to call for information and satisfy themselves that the people do not die for want of drinking water ? ”

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—“ I shall draw the attention of the Commissioner of Labour to this.”

Police

Alleged arrest of Batcha Sahib for affixing a boycott poster.

* 200 Q.—Mr. S. SATYAMURTI : Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Mount Road Police (D-2) arrested on the night of February 15th one Batcha Sahib under section 71, clause 16 of the City Police Act while he was affixing a boycott poster in General Patters Road on the wall of the Kardyl buildings; and, if so, why he was so arrested; and

(b) whether another bill sticker who attempted to put up boycott placards was arrested by the Police and was let off with a warning; and, if so, why the Police interfere with the exercise of their rights by the citizens?

A.—(a) Yes; because his action fell under clause (xvi) of section 71 of the Madras City Police Act.

(b) There is no information.

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—“ May I know if the owner of the Kardyl buildings complained to the Police that the poster was being affixed without his permission or knowledge ? ”

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—“ I have no information, Sir.”

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—“ May I know the reasons then why the Police arrested this person under a section which authorizes them to arrest only when there is a complaint by the owner that a poster is being put without his permission or authority ? ”

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—“ As I have said, I have no information. Possibly a complaint might have been made to the Police.”

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—“ Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to call for the information ? ”

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—“ Yes, Sir.”

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—“ May I know if the Government are aware that a large number of young men went about affixing anti-boycott posters and whether such persons also were dealt with in the same manner as the persons who affixed boycott posters ? ”

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—“ I am not aware of it, Sir ? ”

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Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" May I know whether the hon. the Home Member is aware that this man was arrested at the time of fixing the poster and that immediately after that, there was another with an anti-boycott poster who was encouraged to stick it on to the wall and was not arrested ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" I am glad for the information given, Sir."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" May I know, Sir, if the hon. the Home Member has any information as to whether the City Police made any distinction in effecting arrests between those who affixed boycott posters and those who affixed anti-boycott posters ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" No distinction has been made, Sir."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" May I know whether the hon. the Home Member has enquired into the matter ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" Yes, Sir."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—" May I know with reference to which particular boycott was this particular man arrested ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" I have no information."

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—" May I know whether the Government have given any instructions that anti-boycott posters should be encouraged and people with posters for boycott should be arrested ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" No, Sir."

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU :—" In view of the suggestions made in the supplementary questions, may I know whether the hon. the Home Member will see that such matters do not occur again ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" I was not able to get any information from the hon. Members for me to take any action, Sir."

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—" Sir, the hon. the Home Member said that he made an enquiry. May I know what sort of enquiry it was, of whom and where ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" I called for a report from the Inspector-General of Police and went through it."

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—" May I know whether it is a fact that some constables tore away the boycott posters as they were being affixed ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" I am not aware of it, Sir."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" May I know whether the hon. the Home Member is prepared to lay a copy of the report of the Inspector-General of Police on the table of the House ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" No, Sir."

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Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" May I know, Sir, on what is the answer contained in (a) based ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" As I have said, I referred the question to the Inspector-General of Police and got a report from him."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" May I know if the Inspector-General in his report tells that the owner of the Karydl buildings complained to the Police of this affixing of boycott poster without his permission ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" I shall enquire into it."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" May I know if the hon. the Home Member will call for specific information as regards this matter if it is not already contained in the report ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" Yes, Sir."

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Medical

Post-graduate training to physicians in Indian medicine.

201 Q.—Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state whether the Government have considered the utility of—

(1) giving post-graduate training in the Indian School of Medicine to physicians in Indian medicine now working in the dispensaries of indigenous medicine under taluk boards and municipalities; and

(2) giving grants to private colleges and schools teaching Indian medicine ?

A.—(1) No.

(2) The Government have decided to consider in connexion with the budget for 1930-31 specific applications from private agencies for grants in respect of recognized schools of Indian medicine.

Criminal Justice

Magisterial powers to Taluk Head Accountants in certain districts.

202 Q.—Diwan Bahadur P. KESAVA PILLAI: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased

(i) to furnish a statement showing the districts where Taluk Head Accountants are still invested with magisterial powers; and

(ii) to state (a) whether a Taluk Head Accountant-Magistrate is paid more than an ordinary Taluk Head Accountant; and

(b) if so, the excess pay a Taluk Head Accountant-Magistrate gets for his additional work ?

A.—(i) A statement is placed on the table.^a

(ii) (a) & (b) A Taluk Head Accountant who is a magistrate does not receive more pay than one who is not.

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[*Note.*—An asterisk (*) at the commencement of a speech indicates revision by the Member.]

II

THE FINANCE COMMITTEE.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ As the result of the election held on the 8th August 1929, I have to announce that Mr. Basheer Ahmad Sayeed has been elected to serve on the Standing Finance Committee.”

III

ADJOURNMENT MOTION *RE* SUPERSESSION OF ANAKAPALLE MUNICIPALITY.

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—“ I request permission, Mr. President, to move for an adjournment of the business of the House for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance, namely, the supersession of the Anakapalle Municipal Council for two years by the Government.”

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU :—“ I second it.”

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“ I wish to raise only one or two points on the motion before you allow it. The first is that the Government Order was issued as far back as 1st June and published in the Gazette of the 11th June 1929. I also want to submit for your consideration, Mr. President, that hon. Members had ample opportunity for tabling a resolution on this question because they knew long ago when the meeting of the Council was to be held and they could have balloted for a resolution.”

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ What shall be the form of the resolution ? In this motion the object of hon. Members is to discuss the principles of supersession.”

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“ They could have brought forward a resolution that the particular supersession be cancelled or withdrawn and they could have discussed the principles and policy in regard to supersessions on a resolution of that kind, and recommended that indiscriminate supersessions should not take place.”

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ I thought over the matter. I do not think it is possible to cast it in the form of a recommendation to the Government. I think the hon. Member agrees with me.”

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“ My next point is this, Sir. As I have already said there is no urgency about this matter.”

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ I think it has been the established practice in this House in the matter of adjournment motions, to take into account in determining the urgency of the matter the possibility of a repetition of the action in regard to which the motion for adjournment has been brought (After a pause). I think the motion is in order.

“ Has the hon. Member the leave of the House ?

“ As no one has objected, I take it that he has. And before I fix the time, I wish to know from the Muslim Members whether they have got any objection for my fixing it for to-day at half-past-two.”

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—“ I considered the matter in consultation with my Muslim Colleagues, and I find that they are not prepared to concede this because that will become a precedent established which may be used later on.”

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* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Have the Government any objection to sit till 5-30 this evening, so that the motion may be taken up at 3."

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I am afraid, Sir, we cannot sit till that time as we have already fixed up engagements for the evening."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The motion will then be taken up at 2-30 to-morrow afternoon."

IV

THE MADRAS UNIVERSITY (AMENDMENT) BILL.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I shall now put the amendments to the Madras University Amendment Bill returned by His Excellency the Governor to the Council for further consideration.

" The question is—

' That in clause 2, sub-clause (ii), item (ee) be omitted and item (eee) be re-lettered as (ee). '"

The amendment was carried.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is—

' That in clause 15, Class III—Other members, sub-clause (4) after the words "second grade colleges", the words "affiliated to the University" be inserted. '"

The amendment was carried.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is—

' That in clause 15, Class III—Other members, sub-clause (4) the words "and situated within the jurisdiction of the University" occurring at the end, be omitted. '"

The amendment was carried.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is—

' That in clause 22, Class II—Other members, sub-clause (5) the words "and situated within the jurisdiction of the University" occurring at the end, be omitted. '"

The amendment was carried.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I think it is necessary to re-affirm the Bill as amended under the provisions of the Act. The question is—

' That the Bill as amended be re-affirmed. '"

The motion was adopted, and the Bill passed into law.

V

DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS FOR 1929-30.

GRANT VI—IRRIGATION—RESERVED.

* The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—" Mr. President, Sir, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I beg to move—

' That Government be granted a further sum not exceeding Rs. 300 under Grant VI—Irrigation—Reserved. '

" Sir, this sum of Rs. 300 is made up of three items of Rs. 100 each, each of these amounts is the token sum to enable to undertake certain schemes

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which were not brought before the House at the time of the budget estimates for the year. The first of these schemes relates to the closing the Kodali gap in the Coleroon left flood bank. This bank was breached several years ago and hitherto has remained unattended. It is now proposed to repair it at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,40,000. The amount required for works this year is expected to be Rs. 15,000. The work is necessary for the protection of lands immediately in the neighbourhood of this breach in the flood bank and also incidentally to facilitate the inspection of the flood bank and measures for the protection of flood bank in times of danger.

12 noon. "The second item relates to the refund of certain amounts collected from ryots on account of charges incurred to carry out works which the Government rightly considered should have been done by kudimaramat labour. These works were carried out in connexion with two channels in the Coimbatore district. The legality of this levy was brought before the civil courts, and a decision was given in those courts that the Government should not have levied the charges in question. The amounts were repaid of course not only to those who brought the suits, but it was felt to be reasonable that the Government should also refund the amounts recovered from those who had not brought suits. The amount required for this purpose is Rs. 19,900.

"The third item refers to improvements in the upper supply channel to the Cholavaram and the Red Hills tanks. It is proposed to improve the channel by widening it at one portion of its course by 5 feet and at another portion lower down by 10 feet so as to allow certain drainage water to flow down it which now flows across the channel. The scheme is intended to improve the supply of water to this City. Mr. President, Sir, I move that this grant be made."

* Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"Sir, I move—

'that the allotment of Rs. 300 for Irrigation—Reserved—be reduced by Re. 1.'

"Sir, I am not at all against the Government spending any money on the improvement of irrigation works even though there may not be what is called an adequate return on the amount spent on them. I think that the advantages that the ryots derive from the use of this water are far more important than the rupees annas pies which the Government may at times get on their outlay. In the present case, Sir, I find from the note placed before the House by the hon. the Revenue Member that there is no revenue so-called, expected from the expenditure of this amount. The claim of the Government now is that they are going to save some amounts which otherwise they would lose, and in calculating that, they have taken two or three things into consideration. They say that 600 acres of cultivable land would become liable to inundation, and they apprehend that the whole of those lands might be relinquished. But I should like to know how long these ryots submitted to the adverse conditions they are now labouring under, and whether they had at any time offered to relinquish those lands. If not, what is it that makes the Government think that they are going to relinquish those lands immediately this year or the next year?

"The second thing that I want to submit is this. The Board of Revenue says that the cost of the restoration of the flood bank, namely, Rs. 52,000 should be left out of account as that should be regarded as a repair rather

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than as an improvement. If during all these years the restoration was found unnecessary and irrigation has been going on as usual, then presumably there is no need for the restoration of the flood bank for the purpose of the irrigation which is now going on. If the restoration is now resorted to, it is only to effect an improvement. So, I think this should be properly treated as an addition to the capital expenditure. What I am concerned with is this. Here is a work which you consider necessary and you propose to spend an amount of over Rs. 52,000 on it, and this work is an improvement to the flood bank, say so and do it. We shall not object. But I do not think that this method of manipulation of the figures should be resorted to to give us the impression that there is going to be a return to the extent mentioned."

* Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI:—"I support this cut motion, Sir. It is very curious that this motion should be made at this time. The question has been pending for so many years since the year 1886. It has not been attended to for such a long time by the Government. Now, in 1920 an estimate was prepared to the extent of Rs. 25,950. Afterwards this estimate has developed to Rs. 1,15,000, and how the expenditure could go up like that it is not explained. It is only said that the original estimate has been found not to be sufficient. This is not a work which would produce any revenue at all as stated by my hon. Friend Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliyar, and it is also admitted in paragraph 2 of the note which has been circulated. The Government say that this work is required to prevent the possible loss of revenue, and it is not mentioned how much revenue was lost in each of the previous years, for how long and what is the average revenue that has been lost for a year.

"Now, there is another most important thing. It is no doubt a fact that on account of this gap certain lands were being flooded. But I submit that this should be welcomed by the other parties whose lands were submerged on account of this gap. Would it not improve the fertility of the land if there was this flooding, whether those ryots were not being benefited very much on account of the general flooding, was there any complaint from those people? These questions are not answered at all. All that is stated is that the people owning lands near the gap and whose lands are being eroded and on whose land sand is deposited, have been complaining. It is not stated what view the other ryots whose lands are being flooded through this gap take of this matter. So far as my experience goes, in very many places the ryots do welcome such flooding because they always say that silt will be deposited on their land and that it adds to the fertility of the land, and the crops are very much improved. For instance, in the Divi Island in the Kistna district people have been complaining that their lands are not now yielding at all on account of certain embankments, as owing to these embankments the lands are not being flooded. Instead of the produce being improved day by day, the yield is now getting very much lower because there is no flooding and there is no deposit of silt. And some people complain that they have become really paupers on account of this non-flooding of their lands. Has any information been obtained on these points? I was thinking that the Revenue Board is not doing any work at all, and year after year we have been complaining that these gentlemen of the Revenue Board hold sinecure appointments and that they do not do anything at all. But now I find they are doing very useful work. When they found that in regard to this matter they can get sufficient interest on the amount invested, they come to the rescue and say that the whole amount should not be taken as included in this

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work but that about Rs. 52,000 and odd should be taken as the amount required for repairs to the flood bank, and so they say that the capital would fetch an interest of 6·3 per cent. This is a very curious argument. I wonder how they got this information and also this estimate. The Chief Engineer did not state anything of this sort. This matter does not appear to have been referred to in the report of the Board itself. The Board simply says that the figures could not be adjusted, and that the money should not be taken to have been spent for this work. This is what is stated by the Board :—

‘The Board of Revenue is of opinion that, in judging the financial aspect of the scheme, the cost of the restoration of the flood bank (Rs. 52,000) should be left out of account as that should be regarded as a repair rather than an improvement.’

“I want to know what the basis is for this conclusion. Who stated that opinion? Are they experts in this irrigation business? I do not think they are. Of course, the I.C.S. men are supposed to be experts in everything in the world; but that is a different thing altogether.

“Another discovery made after so many years was, as stated in paragraph 4 of the note, the Chief Engineer for Irrigation and the Board also reported that besides preventing the submersion of the adjoining lands the embankment will be useful as a road and will facilitate the inspection of the channel and embankment during the flood season. I am afraid this is the real reason for supporting this work. They want to go very comfortably in their motor cars or motor cycles without any necessity of getting down here and there. They give it as an additional reason for spending Rs. 1,15,000, as that will facilitate inspection. If there is a gap in the bund they will have to get down there, and they will have trouble. If this gap is filled up, they can comfortably travel, and so it is that they want to spend this Rs. 1,15,000, which is a small sum according to them. But there are very many important things to do. When lands and villages are submerged to a great extent and several thousands of acres are under submersion, the Government say they have no money. But when a matter is pending for the last 40 years and when no complaint was made by those people whose lands were really submerged, they propose to spend Rs. 1,15,000. The original estimate was only Rs. 25,000 and odd. Is it because the officers found that if an estimate was passed for Rs. 25,000, their conveyances could not go on the bank and they cannot comfortably inspect this place? So they wanted this big estimate. No question was raised about it in this House so far as I am aware, and no interpellations were asked about it. On the top of all these, is this fact that those persons who are really interested in the matter, all those persons whose lands are stated to have been submerged are not complaining of the submersion at all. I think from what I know they do welcome this flooding. They like that their lands should be flooded and fertilized. So this expenditure would be really a waste. All those persons who have been benefited for all these forty years will certainly complain about this work, and they will say that their crops are failing and that they are not getting proper returns for the moneys they are spending. Under these circumstances, I support this motion.”

* Mr. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAYAR :—“Mr. President, Sir, the hon. Member Mr. Swami says that this was never a subject of discussion in the Council. Probably he is not aware of the fact that my Friend Mr. Narayanaswami Pillai on more than one occasion referred to the carelessness on

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the part of the Government in not repairing the breach. As one coming from the Trichinopoly district and therefore interested in the repairs to the breach of the embankment, I must here tell the House that the persons affected, namely, the owners of the six or seven thousand acres of land, have been putting up a persistent agitation to have these protective works undertaken; as they could not make that agitation felt except through this Council in the shape of token motions, the question was raised in this House by my Friend Mr. Narayanaswami Pillai.

"Another argument made use of by my Friend Mr. Swami is that people welcome the submersion of their lands on account of the deposit of silt. But I am afraid my Friend has forgotten to make a distinction here. Where submersion takes place slowly and gradually, what he says may hold good. But where the water flows rapidly, as is the case here, and the flood rushes at a torrent speed causing breaches here and there, the lands certainly become unfit for cultivation. Apart from this, there is always danger of these lands, which are submerged under water, becoming deteriorated on account of water overflowing. Anyhow, the lands referred to and the owners suffer and are put to very great loss. That is why the hon. the Revenue Member, when he introduced this grant, spoke of the necessity also of protecting the bank. In other words, he has made out a case for such a protective work being undertaken. I know, Sir, that after the floods of 1923, there was a great deal of anxiety manifested by the people living in those parts, and once when I passed through that place several prominent mirasidars came and said that it was impossible for them to do anything and that they were annually incurring very great loss. My hon. Friend, Mr. Swami, is not in touch with the feelings of the people in those parts, and so, as an outsider looking at this from a distance, he has made statements which I must admit are far from being correct.

12-15
p.m.

"Thirdly, Sir, he spoke of this matter having been under correspondence for a very long time and of no steps having been taken. Because no steps were taken for a long time in the past, it does not follow that no steps should be taken now to rectify the state of things, which ought to have been rectified much earlier.

"I must also take strong objection to one remark he made, namely, that these protective works are going to be undertaken not so much for the relief of the people affected by this breach, but for the convenient travelling of officers. I may assure him that there are roads from which those officers could have a very good view of all these things and which they may use. So, the real reason for which this protective work should be undertaken is not that officers may be enabled to conveniently alight from their motor cars or motor bicycles and inspect these places. The real reason, as I said, is that those people have been complaining about it often and often, and this matter has been the subject of interpellations and discussion on token motions in this Council.

"Sir, this matter has been long delayed, and should certainly be taken up as early as possible, and when Government are taking this up in right earnest, I find my hon. Friend from the Telugu districts is taking objection to what is a necessity for the ryot of the Trichinopoly district. Therefore, I think I should support the hon. the Revenue Member and oppose this cut motion."

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* Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—“ Mr. President, I should just like to make one remark supplementing the remarks of my hon. Friend, Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliyar. I know personally that this work is certainly one which has been a longstanding grievance with the people. What I wish to say is this. I find from the remarks of the hon. the Member for Revenue that this is a remunerative work and so it will be carried out. Supposing it does not turn out to be remunerative, is it the intention of the Government not to undertake such a work? That is the point, I would like the Government to make clear. I think it will be upsetting the entire policy of Government that obtained for many years, if they start a new policy now, and say that works of this class should prove remunerative before they are undertaken. That seems to me a very serious matter, and I hope Government will clearly explain the policy in the case of works of this kind.”

* Mr. T. M. NARAYANASWAMI PILLAI :—“ Mr. President, Sir, I am also desirous to know from the Government on what principle they are now classifying works as remunerative and non-remunerative. At any rate, when the work is of such a nature as this, viz., very beneficial to the people, the Government should undertake such works although not remunerative. To classify a beneficial work as non-remunerative and then to refuse protection or relief to people will prove a great injustice to those affected.

“ Now I am anxious to answer the doubts raised by my Friend, Mr. K. V. R. Swami. My hon. Friend, Mr. Arpudaswami Udayar has sufficiently answered them, and I believe it is better that I should also say a few words. He was asking whether there were people who benefited by this inundation, and whether there were a number of people who were willing to have their lands inundated by floods. As a matter of fact, there are no two sides or two classes of people with regard to this question, one desiring that the gap should be closed and the other desiring that it should not be closed. All the people of the locality have already been crying for the restoration of this flood bank and for the closing of the Kodali gap. As people coming from the district, we assure the people from other districts that this expenditure is not by any means a waste. The work is absolutely necessary, and we are feeling that the work has been begun very late in the day. But we console ourselves with the fact that the work has been taken up at least now rather than that it has not been taken up at all. The flood bank is certainly to be restored, and the improvements to the Karuppur Odai are also necessary, as also the construction of the culvert.

“ With regard to the closing of the gap, there has been persistent agitation carried on for many decades, and it is a pity that the Government have not been keen in making up their minds earlier than now. Even after the budget session last year, myself and Mr. Arpudaswami Udayar and some other members of the district waited on a deputation on the hon. the Revenue Member, and it was, I believe, at our request that this scheme was accepted. Therefore, I would request hon. Members from all other districts to take it from me that it is not a waste of money, but an absolute necessity. I would ask also the Government not to apply the classification of remunerative or non-remunerative to this class of works, which are definitely of great benefit to the people concerned.

“ With these remarks, I oppose the amendment, and support the grant.”

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* The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—“ Mr. President, Sir, the arguments put forward by my hon. Friend, Mr. Swami, have already been sufficiently answered by hon. Members from the Trichinopoly and the Tanjore districts. I presume he was speaking on theoretical grounds, and I would deprecate the application of such theoretical arguments in a case of this kind. It must, I think, be conceded that the question whether a flood bank should be constructed for the protection of land in the neighbourhood or whether a flood bank which has been breached should be restored should be settled on a consideration of the conditions existing in the locality. I would only add that the reports which we have received from our officers based on personal inspection fully bear out the remarks made by hon. Friends on this side as to the necessity for carrying out the repairs.

“ As regards the financial policy on this proposal, Government are not at this moment introducing a new canon. We have put before the Council the facts known to the Government affecting the finance of the scheme. Our reports show that the ryots have retained the land liable to submersion owing to the existence of the breach because they hope that the breach will be repaired, and if they finally despair of getting it closed—if this grant is not made—the ryots are likely to relinquish the land. I cannot say whether it is proposed to restore the land to exactly the same condition in which it was when it was breached. In fact, the proposed measures probably provide for the better protection of the land behind the bank as the bank was cut by ryots to let flood waters off their land. The present estimates provide for a bridge over the Kodali and a culvert over another drain. The estimates provide for such works as are considered absolutely necessary.”

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ The question is—

‘ to reduce the allotment of Rs. 300 for Irrigation—Reserved by Re. 1 ’.”

The motion was put and lost.

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—“ Sir, you will see that this amendment is an attempt to reduce all the items (a), (b) and (c) by Re. 1. I thought you were specifically restricting the discussion to item (a) and deciding that matter.”

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—“ May I explain, Sir? If I remember right, I gave notice of reduction of each of the three sub-items by Re. 1, and indicated the purpose for which I intended the reduction in each case. That is my memory. I may be wrong. I also thought that you allowed to move the reduction for each of the sub-items.”

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ I will just verify the statement of the hon. Member, Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliyar, whether he has given notice of an amendment under each of the three items separately. If he has given notice under each of the three items, I am certain he is entitled to discuss the other items. In the meantime, there is another motion of Mr. Koti Reddi in respect of item (b), and it may be disposed of. I hope the office will soon be able to say what the actual notice was that was received from Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliyar. Before I decide whether the other motion is admissible or not, I want to know from Mr. Koti Reddi the exact object of his amendment. Here, according to the explanatory note circulated, I see that the Government are waiving the objection on the ground of limitation and refunding the amount collected to all the ryots concerned. That is the only principle, I gather, that underlies the demand. Simply because they have to make

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12-30 a refund under the head of kudimaramat it has come under that head. Here
 P.m. you want to discuss the general principles of kudimaramat or propose an alteration of the law. First of all, it offends against the already accepted principle that general principles cannot be discussed on supplementary grants. The only principle I can see in this grant is that Government are waiving limitation. I am not able to see any other principle underlying this supplementary grant.

"The second thing is that we have already adopted the practice even in the Budget discussions that any proposals to change the law are not relevant to the budget discussions—a practice which is in perfect agreement with the parliamentary practice and the practice of other provinces. These are the difficulties that I wish to point out."

* Mr. K. KOTI REDDI:—"I would only point out that this is really due to the decision of the court which has cleared a misconception of what the Government thought is applicable in a case like this. The subordinate officials thought that in a case like that the kudimaramat usage was applicable and they enforced it, with the result that the ryots had to go to a court of law. So, I submit, Mr. President, since there has been a misconception of the usage of the law, it will be better in the interests of the public that that misconception is cleared and a clear-cut law is passed and usages defined. If that is done, I believe there would not be ordinarily the necessity of going to a court of law and getting a decision."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Is it not offending against the rule that no proposed alterations in law could be moved on budget grants?"

Mr. K. KOTI REDDI:—"I am not proposing any alteration now. I am only pointing out the difficulties under which the Government subordinate officials are labouring and the necessity under which ryots are compelled to go to courts of law. I do not think I am at present proposing any alteration of law. It is for the Government to alter it or not."

The hon. Sir THOMAS MOIR:—"I want to point out that the idea underlying this particular motion is absolutely correct. It is not a question of whether there should be kudimaramat law or whether there should not be but whether in a case under any law where an appeal goes against the Government, the Government should take shelter behind a technical plea that it is not bound to refund to others whose position is exactly the same. It is purely a question of equity that we are discussing ('hear, hear'). Kudimaramat law or any other law is not in question. It happens that this particular case comes under kudimaramat law. A similar case can come under any other law. I venture to think that your ruling, or tentative opinion is indisputably correct."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I do not think it is desirable to allow the general policy of the Government or proposals for legislation to be discussed on this motion."

"I have just verified the office file and find that Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliyar has given a token motion under this head also."

* Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"You will please find in the note under the motion for reduction, in (b), the following: 'To elicit information as to why the repairs mentioned in the note were treated as kudimaramat at first and the principles on which what is, what is not kudimaramat is determined.'"

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“Sir, the note circulated to the House raises a serious point for consideration showing how light-heartedly Government treat costly repairs as works to be done by kudimaramat labour. No doubt, the Board's Standing Orders have a paragraph in reference to works to be done by kudimaramat labour. And in that Standing Order it is mentioned that such kinds of work as have been customarily done by the ryots should continue to be done by the ryots concerned. But what those works are should be determined with reference to each locality. As instances, the Standing Orders have mentioned several kinds of work which in one place or another might constitute customary labour. But I am inclined to think that instead of taking the trouble of finding out with reference to each locality what is the customary work there, they are blindly enforcing the rule that all those kinds of work which are mentioned as illustrations are necessarily such as should be got done everywhere by kudimaramat labour. It is because Government have gone on that basis that they have, I think, landed themselves in this trouble; and they are now put to the necessity of refunding the amounts collected from the parties. For example, you will find that the courts have held that even the work of removal of silt is not a customary piece of work to be done. But the Government go very much further and say that ryots should cut open the bunds, or lay open the sluices to find out where they are leaking and that ryots should attend to the repair of supply channels, extending over many miles. I think that this is interpreting the law with reference to kudimaramat in a way the authors never contemplated. I therefore want the Government to tell the House how the mistake was committed, and what principles they have for their guidance in determining what is and is not kudimaramat labour and whether they have changed their policy hereafter in regard to the particular work under consideration and other works. So, I move—

‘To reduce the allotment of Rs. 300 for Irrigation—Reserved by Re. 1’.”

* Mr. C. R. PARTHASARATHI AYYANGAR:—“Mr. President, there are two districts I know of in this Presidency, namely, Coimbatore and North Arcot, where two sets of ideas prevail regarding this matter of kudimaramat. A kudimaramat case came up before the Coimbatore District Munsif, and he decided that the ryots are not responsible to keep the channels then in question under repair. But what is now actually going on in North Arcot is that circulars are being issued, and the ryots are compelled to remove the prickly-pear and other rank growth on tank-beds, and if they do not remove it they say the procedure will be to recover the money from the ryots in the first instance and then remove it. That is what is going on. The matter came up very recently before the District Munsif at Tiruppattur in O.S. No. 459 of 1928, and there the question was raised whether prickly-pear or other rank growth was to be removed by ryots of a certain village. The monigar and the karnam said that it was not the local custom, and that the charges could not be recovered from them under the Madras Act I of 1858. But the District Munsif decided against the ryots. So, the question has become a matter of importance. In the Standing Orders, it is distinctly stated that the removal of prickly-pear and other rank growth allowed to accumulate for years ought not to be done at the expense of the ryots, but it is to be done at the expense of the Government. Curiously enough, that portion of the Board's Standing Order is now removed from the latest edition of the book, that is to say, the instructions given to the subordinate officers in 1868 are now omitted. One would like to know what the policy of the Government on this matter is.”

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The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—"Is not the hon. Member going into the particular point which you overruled, Sir?"

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I am watching."

* Mr. C. R. PARTHASARATHI AYYANGAR :—"The question now is we have one set of laws in the Coimbatore district and another set of laws in another district. What is the construction of Madras Act I of 1858? It is an old antediluvian Act which must be taken away from the statute book. It speaks of a village community where there is none, it speaks of a local custom where there is none, and wants the law to be administered according to the local custom which might have existed in a village in 1858. Therefore it is a practical difficulty which is facing the Government. There is another state of affairs in North Arcot. Several tahsildars have been examined, and they gave evidence saying that they are entitled to call upon the ryots to remove the prickly-pear on the tank-beds, and they can compel them to do it. As a matter of fact, any objection raised by the ryots is vetoed and the whole money is collected as if it were an arrear of land revenue under the Madras Act of 1864. No objections are being allowed to prevail. So, in Coimbatore district there is one set of laws and in the North Arcot district another set of laws. Therefore, it is incumbent on the Government to make a definite declaration as to what is meant by kudimaramat and what is not. They must also see that separate registers are kept for these purposes. What the ryots are expected to do is slight repairs, removal of silt and such like things. That can be done because it is to their interests. But to ask them to remove prickly-pear and other growths which have accumulated for 20 or 25 years is not desirable as it would involve them in heavy expenditure. It is therefore highly incumbent on the Government to repeal the Madras Act I of 1858 or issue at least executive orders to their subordinates to state what exactly is meant by kudimaramat and what is not.

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"In no diglott prepared in 1916 you find any mention as to what is meant by kudimaramat. The Coimbatore District Munsif therefore decided a case on the simple principle that as the diglott register did not contain mention of what is meant by kudimaramat the removal of silt from the channel as a piece of kudimaramat could not be recognized. The present Munsif however says that, though local witnesses come forward and say that there is no local custom and that nothing of the kind is mentioned in the diglott register, Government have a right to force the people to pay. As the poor people cannot stand the expenses of an appeal, they submit to such decisions, and therefore the local custom of 1868 is prevailing. This is like putting the cart before the horse.

"Sir, the trouble does not end there. The courts in deciding these cases against the ryots allow the amount to be recovered as arrears of revenue. Officers who issue orders of this kind are made deputy collectors the next day. That is not the way in which the whole system of kudimaramat ought to be administered. It has created a lot of heart-burning, and it is in view of these things that Dr. MacClean said that you ought not to call upon the ryot to do kudimaramat which is a misnomer for the removal of prickly-pear existing for the last 20 or 30 years. You can only ask him to make sundry repairs which cost him nothing. To call upon him to remove the prickly-pear on tank-beds, etc., which has been allowed to grow unchecked for 20 or 30 years as kudimaramat is a sheer misnomer. I therefore request Government to be

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pleased to issue definite instructions in this matter. This same subject came up before the Council about two years ago when the Government promised to look into it. They have not so far fulfilled their promise. I therefore request the hon. the Revenue Member to give this matter his immediate attention and ease the lot of the suffering ryots. Sir, the tahsildars as a matter of course recover from the poor ryots the cost of the removal of prickly-pear. They are made to do it or pay for its removal. I appeal to the hon. Member to see that this ante-deluvian legislation is set right at once. Sir, according to the old Act, there is local custom in this respect. But who is to determine the local custom? The munsifs do not know the local customs. The Revenue officer may sit here and pass orders. They make no local enquiries and no evidence is at all taken. Under these circumstances, I request the hon. the Revenue Member to give this matter his immediate attention and issue definite instructions to the Collectors and their subordinate Revenue officers so that they may not be under any wrong impression as to what is meant by kudimaramat."

* The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—"Mr. President, the hon. Mover of this motion asked for some information as to why there is this recovery of charges due to kudimaramat. Sir, the only answer that I can give him is the money value of the customary labour supplied by the people of the locality for clearing silt, etc., from the channels in the neighbourhood. If a ryot has any grievance in this respect, he can obtain a decision from the court as to whether the Kudimaramat Act applies to this particular case."

"The seconder of the amendment referred to some tank in North Arcot from the bund of which the ryots have been asked to remove prickly-pear. I am afraid I have no information regarding the particular case he has in view. But on the general question I may say that we endeavour to see that the Act is not worked unfairly. But it must be remembered that it is a beneficial measure to ask the ryots to do petty works such as clearing tank bunds every year. If we were to ask the Public Works Department or Minor Irrigation department to attend to these things, they would necessarily take a long time and the repairs would not be done so expeditiously. I hope that for these reasons the amendment will not be pressed."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"Sir, I am very glad and I congratulate the Madras Government that they have after all recognized that there is something like equity in the dictionary of the English language. The hon. the Revenue Member must also be congratulated for admitting that this Council sometimes pleads for justice. Sir, one hon. Member was speaking of North Arcot. I do not know much about that district, but I feel that the hon. the Revenue Member might have gone a little further regarding my district and admitted that his subordinates had been doing something illegal in collecting money for this very purpose. Whatever may be the Standing Orders of the Board of Revenue, so far as the Coimbatore district is concerned, the settlement registers contain information as to what matters come under the term 'kudimaramat' and what not and certainly silt removal or the removal of prickly-pear do not come under that category. Therefore when the Revenue subordinates asked us to pay for this purpose, some of us refused and they threatened us and in one or two cases used the provisions of the Revenue Recovery law in respect of attachment. Thereupon these sums were paid under protest. Then some of the villagers filed test suits. As the settlement registers did not mention as kudimaramat the removal of prickly-pear, etc., the District Munsif decided the cases in favour of the ryots and the Government

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did not think it desirable to file appeals against those decisions. Sir, equity demands that on the amounts collected from the ryots interest should be added and paid. No plea of limitation should be raised. When the ryots are made to pay interest on the taxes and cesses remaining in arrears, why should not they get interest on the sums payable back to them. It was on 16th March 1928 when this question came up and I charged the Government with dishonesty in not paying back the money collected from the ryots. And the Revenue Member of the time promised to enquire into the matter and I am glad to see that he enquired into the matter and has come to a right conclusion. I therefore strongly support the motion.

“So far as the question of interest is concerned, equity demands that when we pay large sums of money under protest collected wrongly, and this money lies in the coffers of the Government for six or seven years, the Government must pay interest from the date of payment to the date of repayment. I appeal to the hon. the Finance Member's conscience—and he is the keeper of the conscience and the purse of the Government—whether equity does not require that he should pay some interest. I appeal to the Government not only to grant this sum, but to come again with some more supplementary grants of this kind.”

Khan Sahib T. M. MOIDU SAHIB Bahadur :—“I move that the question be now put.”

* MR. K. KOTI REDDI :—“Sir, it is clear that what is now being discussed is the law, custom or usage with regard to kudimaramat. The law on the subject is so uncertain that even the subordinate officials of the Government, in spite of their desire to do justice, have failed to do so. The hon. the Revenue Member no doubt promised us that he would see that this custom or usage does not work hardship. But the real difficulty is to know what this custom or usage is. The subordinate officials in Coimbatore, without knowing what the particular custom is at that place, are enforcing it. There are no definite instructions about it and nowhere has local usage or custom been recorded. I believe the Government promised us some two years ago that an attempt would be made to make a record of what items come under the term ‘kudimaramat’ at various places. I do not know whether anything has been done in that direction. For my part, Mr. President, I do not believe that at this stage the Government would be able to get definite and reliable information on this custom or usage. If the Government officials go to the village and ask the villagers what the local custom is, the villagers who are interested in the matter would naturally say that no such custom exists; while, on the other hand, the officials who would be consulted would say that this or that custom existed where none may exist. The real fact is that the enforcement of this custom or usage at present, even if it existed years ago, is so unfair and inequitable that nobody could be persuaded to speak the truth in the matter; and I believe we have in this Council more than once expressed a desire to see that the whole thing is put an end to. Sir, the Revenue Member might perhaps turn round and say: ‘Then what is the substitute for this customary labour’. I agree with him that in the matter of the execution of small works, the help of the villagers is desirable and necessary in its execution and it would be better not to entrust such minor works to the Public Works or other Government departments for execution.”

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“I am afraid the hon. Member is travelling beyond the scope of the motion on paper.”

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Mr. K. KOTI REDDI :—" I hope the hon. the Revenue Member will see that the time for the abrogation of all these inequitable local customs has come. If he does not, I hope he will at least see that local usages in each village are properly defined and recorded and no mistake similar to the one committed in Coimbatore is committed in future."

The House then adjourned for lunch.

After Lunch (3 p.m).

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I may announce for the convenience of hon. Members of this House that the Council sittings will come to a close to-morrow evening as the Government do not propose to continue with its agenda if anything remains unfinished."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" May we know, Sir, when we are likely to meet next time ? "

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" We will meet again on the 24th September."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" I am sorry to take up more time upon this particular amendment, but I feel constrained to do so because of the importance of the subject. My Friend the Mover of the amendment, the hon. Member from Bellary, made it clear as to what information he required. He definitely stated that he wanted to elicit information as to why the repairs mentioned in the note were treated as kudimaramat, and the principles on which whether a repair is or is not a kudimaramat repair is determined. I very carefully heard from the hon. the Revenue Member what he had to say, but I am sorry to say no reply has yet been given to these two points raised by the hon. Member from Bellary. Time after time attempt has been made on the floor of this House and outside to find out exactly what are the principles involved in matters like this. We are told in the note that when this kudimaramat business was taken up and money recovered from the ryots, they went to courts and contested the action of the Government and the Courts decided against the Government and certain refunds were made. As we have all heard from the hon. Member from Coimbatore, when objection is raised with regard to the recovery of money from other people, the Government comes out with its sense of equity to make good the money that was recovered from the other ryots involved in the affair. The amount stated here is Rs. 19,897 though the motion is merely a token motion. I shall not now discuss about the nature of the motion, but I content myself with saying that this is a large amount, and until the Government is in a position to tell us on what principles they first of all levied this amount on the ryots we shall not be able to know exactly what the Government would be doing in instances like this. We shall not be able to know exactly what the right of the ryots would be according to the Government even after this decision. The Court has come to a decision in a certain way, and when that decision is obtained the Government is willing to refund the money. But the Government are not willing to tell us what exactly was the principle, what exactly was the nature of the work that was considered to be kudimaramat work, and why these officials in the first instance charged this as a kudimaramat repair."

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—" I have already stated that it is mentioned in the note that clearance of silt and removal of prickly-pear are treated as kudimaramat repair."

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Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—"I realize that it is in the note and that it is mentioned as having been charged for this purpose. But I want to know whether those purposes have been accepted by Government as kudimaramat and under what conditions such works are accepted as kudimaramat and whether they are enforcing such conditions elsewhere or anywhere and whether they have changed the principles subsequent to a decree of this nature. All these things have not been made plain to us. Attempts to get even legislation have been frustrated. As you know, I sent in a Bill on the kudimaramat question, and I could not get the sanction of the Governor."

*** The hon. the PRESIDENT :—**"I do not think the hon. Member is in order in referring to that point now. I would request the hon. Member to confine himself to the achievements of the Government."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—"I shall confine myself to the achievements of the Government. I thank you for the suggestion."

"Sir, they have achieved something as a result of this decree. Are they going to achieve such results in future also or are they going to formulate any principles on which these things have to be done and be done with them once for all? These are the real questions at issue, and the hon. the Revenue Member has not answered us on the point. There are a large number of things involved in this kudimaramat affair and as long as the Government does not give us a clue as to what their position is with regard to it, it is very difficult for the ordinary ryot to understand whether and when he has to pay to the Government. He is compelled by the Revenue Department to pay. He is compelled in many cases to go to a court of law. He has not got the equipment to go to a court of law and in all such cases grave injustice is being perpetrated."

"Sir, to the various questions put by the hon. Member from Bellary very insufficient answers have been vouchsafed. I hope time will not be very far when we shall hear exactly what the policy of the Government is in these matters. Reference has been made to the imperfect way in which information is vouchsafed to us, the representatives of the people, and that the ryot cannot easily get the Government to understand his difficulties. We want information on all these points. I hope the hon. the Revenue Member will tell us not merely in reference to this particular subject but in reference to the broad principles involved in this particular subject, viz., the principle upon which certain repairs are considered kudimaramat and others not."

*** Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—**"There is only one point to which I should like to refer and that is, what exactly is 'kudimaramat'? It is stated to mean 'customary repairs' or what? I am speaking from a great deal of personal experience and the word 'customary repair' has not been properly defined. In this matter the Collectors are given the discretion to decide what are customary repairs and what are not. I think the matter cannot be arbitrarily settled. Even in the Public Works Department estimates these difficulties arise. For instance, estimates are made for clearance of silt. The question very often arises whether the cost of clearing this silt ought to be met by the Government or by the people. There are cases where the people are asked to pay for the clearance of silt. In this connexion I may say that several channels and works of that nature lie not within the border of one village, but within the jurisdiction of several villages. It is almost impossible to enforce the provisions of the Kudimaramat

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Act on several villages. We do not know what customary repairs are. It is impossible to get a number of people of many villages to carry out this class of work."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I am afraid the hon. Member is going into the broader question of kudimaramat instead of confining himself to this particular motion and the repayment of the amounts collected."

Diwan Babadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" I shall illustrate my point by taking the Chitrachavadi channel. This channel lies in a number of villages and it is impossible in a case like this to apply the Kudimaramat Act. The courts have come to a decision against the Government. All that I say is with a view to avoiding a similar trouble in future, it is better that Government comes to a definite decision as to what is kudimaramat."

Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR :—" Sir, I endorse every word that fell from the lips of my hon. Friend, Mr. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar. This kudimaramat custom has been a vexed question for ever so many years so much so that, year in and year out, at the time of the annual jamabandi ryots present petitions after petitions to the jamabandi officers with no satisfactory results. Two years ago in Ginjee taluk there were loud complaints that a large amount was collected in this way, and when the matter was brought to the notice of the Collector, he felt himself powerless. I think, Sir, that the Government should make up their mind to give us a comprehensive definition of *kudimaramat* instead of leaving it to the individual whims and idiosyncracies of each Revenue Divisional Officer, or the Collector, or the jamabandi officer as the case may be, to decide what customary labour or ryots' labour, or work of the ryots means. What is customary labour in one portion of the taluk may not be customary labour in another portion of the taluk. I think it is time that some solution is made to get over this difficulty which will satisfy not only the interests of the Government but will also give immense satisfaction to the ryots concerned. I find the following in the explanatory note :—" The Government consider that, inasmuch as the civil courts have held the collection to be illegal, it would be proper to refund the entire amount which has been collected in the case of both the channels and which has not yet been refunded." May I ask the hon. the Revenue Member to extend his sympathy further to the other districts as well where similar instances have occurred and where similar collections have been made, to take necessary steps, and to see that the amounts thus collected are refunded to the parties concerned as a matter of equity, as a matter of fair play and as a matter of bare justice? Doubtless the ryots so far as these two channels are concerned will be grateful to the Government and there is no reason why the Government, in their generosity, should not refund the amounts collected likewise from other people and earn likewise the gratitude of a large number of people of the various districts concerned. I only appeal to the Government to view this matter in a sympathetic spirit and also to amend the Standing Order or to issue executive instructions in such a way as will give a quietus to all these controversies which have been raging for some years past."

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* Mr. A. PARASURAMA RAO :—" Mr. President, Sir, if there is any significance for the word 'uncertainty' in matters revenue, I find this is an instance in which uncertainty has been exemplified very much because the

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Government authorities were responsible for charging kudimaramat rates in these instances. They have now admitted that they have committed a wrong and that they are prepared to refund the amount. Is it too much for any one now to ask them to commit themselves to a particular position and to enunciate actually for public information as to what they mean by the word 'kudimaramat'? It has been misunderstood for a long time in every district and it is left to the underlings and the lower subordinates of the Revenue Department to interpret as they please this word because if the villagers are in the good graces of the karnam or the village headman he would at once recommend to the tahsildar and say that a particular work does not come under customary labour; but if they happen to offend the karnam, he would at once say that these people ought to be mulcted with the cost of the repairs . . .

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I am afraid the hon. Member is widening the scope of the debate."

MR. A. PARASURAMA RAO :—"The mistake has been committed on account of want of sufficient explanation or clear definition which the Government ought to have given because it is not confined to one particular district or to one particular village; every ryot has been labouring under this difficulty; village after village suffers. These are the only instances in which the villagers have been fortunate enough to get a civil court decision in their favour; but there are people who are suffering in silence without knowing what exactly the Government mean by the word. If the Government are prepared to approve of the civil court's decision that has been passed in this case, they should say so as there are certainly many more instances of this kind where people have been levied unnecessarily kudimaramat charges and they have suffered very much on that account. From that view-point I say, Mr. President, that this becomes a very important question especially so when it is left to the underlings of the department, the karnam or the village headman, to decide the matter and as their word carries greater weight with the higher authorities. I dare say this is a very important question which ought not to be neglected. That is the very reason why I impress upon the hon. the Revenue Member to give his best attention to this subject so that the poor villagers and the dumb millions who are not cared for, who are at the mercy of the lower subordinates of the Revenue Department may be helped and may know their real position. That is the very reason why I have taken the responsibility of making these remarks though I never wanted to take part in this discussion. I know very many instances in my district where the ryots suffer on account of the payment of these charges because there is controversy between the Government and the ryots as to the real meaning of the terms. The ryots of a village in my district wanted to contest that it was not customary labour; they wanted to refuse to repair the channel. The ryots are therefore not able to cultivate the lands for years together. They refused to repair the channel and the Public Works Department also persisted in not getting the channel repaired. In that way cultivation suffered; the ryots had to go without cultivating their lands for many years. I request the hon. Member to consider . . ."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I request the hon. Member to come to Coimbatore."

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* **Mr. A. PARASURAMA RAO** :—"By way of analogy I have been pointing out that the ryots in my district have been put to so much difficulty. Otherwise I would not have pressed these points. In order to convince the hon. the Revenue Member of the hardships the people are suffering I have brought these instances to his notice. Unless I bring home to him these difficulties and the momentous import that they carry, I do not think he will pay the attention necessary to enunciate the words properly. It is only for that purpose that I am perhaps repeating some of the arguments already advanced. I am sure that this matter will bear any amount of repetition because it is not given to the inarticulate people and the dumb millions who are suffering in silence to bring these facts very forcibly to the notice of the Revenue authorities because the highly paid officers do not know what is being done in the villages. They simply think that there is customary labour, and the Collector and other officers are guided by the subordinate officials. They take it for granted that there is customary labour and the whole thing goes on as a matter of course. I may at once tell you, Sir, that it is not within the possibility of this villager or that villager or a group of villagers to go to a civil court and fight against a mighty Government. Very few people can afford to do so. It means lot of trouble, lot of expense and lot of inconvenience to so many people. From that point of view it is not too much for me now at least to request the hon. the Revenue Member to stand up in his seat and say that this is my policy and that this interpretation ought to be given to the words and no other. In spite of the fact that the Kudimaramat Act itself does not refer to removal of prickly-pear and silt and other kinds of labour are somehow or other brought under this head, I fail to understand how the Government can justify their position now. If suits are filed in every instance, then the poor ryots would have justice. But as I have already said, unfortunately the poor ryots are labouring under so many difficulties and they are not able to vindicate their just rights by resorting to courts. That is the reason why I request the hon. the Revenue Member to take trouble even though it may be late—half a century has elapsed since the Act was passed—to see the justice of the cause of the poor ryots and enunciate what the words mean."

* **Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR** :—"Sir, I welcome this debate for this reason. On two occasions I gave notice of a resolution for the repeal of this obnoxious Act. The ballot box was always very unkind to me . . ."

* The hon. the **PRESIDENT** :—"If the ballot box was very unkind to him in the past, I have to be unkind to him on this occasion." (Laughter.)

* **Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR** :—"My interest in the debate is this. North Arcot district suffers from both the kinds of kudimaramat trouble. All the irrigation works are silted up to a height of 22 or 23 feet and as regards prickly-pear even the bed of the river Palar—a river which is proverbially said to have been flowing with milk if not also honey—is now a vast bed of prickly-pear. Along with the ryots of Coimbatore whose question is now before the House, I wish to tell the hon. the Revenue Member and through him the Government of Madras that this is a very sore question from which the ryots of the greater portion of this province are suffering. There has been much trouble about the definition of the word 'kudimaramat.' But one thing is certain; those conditions which existed half a century back when such works could be carried out by the corporate communal life of the village have now passed away. Therefore it is the duty of the Government to shoulder the responsibility now. But what is the procedure?"

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* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I am afraid the hon. Member is widening the debate. I request the hon. Member to come to Coimbatore."

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—"Even three years ago, in Coimbatore the charges levied were at first Rs. 1-2-0 per acre. The total involved amounted to a very large sum. Luckily those ryots took care and they got a decision in their favour. My hon. Friend from Chittoor told us how a District Munsif in another district gave a decision which is at variance with that given by the District Munsif of Coimbatore . . ."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The hon. Member is repeating the arguments of another hon. Member."

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—"If the fate of the ryots has to depend upon the vagaries of different District Munsifs in different parts of the Presidency, we can understand how precarious is the fate of the ryot. Therefore I appeal to the hon. the Revenue Member to consider this question not as one affecting only Coimbatore but the whole province and to come forward with a liberal and sympathetic policy as regards the question of kudimaramat. It is on this matter that the prosperity, the well-being, nay, the very existence of a large number of ryots in this province, depends.

"As regards Board's Standing Orders—that is a big volume which nobody is able to understand—slips are issued every other day and the slips outnumber the pages of the original volume so much so many hon. Members of this House including myself have almost despaired of getting anything from that volume. Moreover, all the changes introduced from time to time—and the changes are in all conscience very many—are against the ryot. Take, for instance, the question of remission . . ."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I am afraid the hon. Member is proceeding farther than necessary. He has left kudimaramat and is entering the question of remissions."

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—"Sir, therefore as the Standing Orders are very elusive and misleading and always tending towards the exploitation of the innocent ryots, I think it is time considering the widespread nature of the grievance, that Government come forward with a sympathetic policy at once and without delay."

Mr. V. CH. JOHN :—"I move, Sir, that the question be now put."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"Mr. President, Sir, this is a token demand which is being made before the House under the new proviso to sub-rule (1) of rule 32 which says:

'Provided that when funds to meet proposed expenditure on a new service can be made available by reappropriation, a demand for the grant of a token sum may be submitted to the vote of the Council and if the Council assents to the demand, funds may be so made available.'

Sir, in the explanatory note you will find that the only statement on the financial aspect of the proposal is:

'The amount so to be refunded is Rs. 19,897. This can be met from the sanctioned appropriations for the year under Grant VI.'

Sir, if you will kindly turn to the Devolution Rule governing reappropriations, rule No. 38 says that the Finance Department shall have power to sanction . . ."

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* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ Is the hon. Member raising any point of order? ”

MR. S. SATYAMURTI :—“ No, Sir ; I am merely submitting to the House, but I should like you to follow, if you do not mind :

‘ The Finance Department shall have power to sanction any reappropriation within a grant from one major, minor or subordinate head to another.

‘ The Member or Minister in charge of a department shall have power to sanction any reappropriation within a grant between heads subordinate to a minor head which does not involve undertaking a recurring liability provided that a copy of any order sanctioning such a reappropriation shall be communicated to the Finance Department as soon as it is passed.’

I put it to my hon. Friend the Revenue Member, that his explanatory note is defective, in so far as it does not point out by what means of reappropriation he is going to get this sum of Rs. 19,897. He must state to the House, before he can ask the House to assent to the demand, whether he is going to do it as a Member in charge under rule 38 (1) (b) of the Devolution Rules, or whether he is going to approach the Finance Department under rule 38 (1) (a) to sanction the appropriation from one head to another ; or is he going to sanction it himself from one subordinate head to another subordinate head ? I think, Sir, the House has a right to know from my hon. friend the Revenue Member the financial implications of the proposal.

“ My next point, Sir, is this : this rule contemplates only a new service on which money can be spent. What is this new service ? Is it the service that Government should, on wrong legal advice, put up untenable defences before courts of law, charge ryots without knowing exactly the relative rights and liabilities of the Government and the ryots, lose their case in the courts and then come to the Council and say ‘ We were wrongly advised, we did not know our own rights and liabilities or other people’s rights and liabilities ; therefore please pay us this money ’. I should like to know what is the new service for which this sum is asked.

“ Then, Sir, the explanatory note says that ‘ the charges on account of the clearance of silt from the Chitrachavadi channel and of the removal of prickly-pear and clearance of silt from Kuniyamuttur channel in the Coimbatore district, had been collected from the ryots concerned under the provisions of Madras Act I of 1858.’ Sir, the only relevant provision in that Act under which the ryots can be called upon to pay this money is section 6 of that Act :

‘ Whenever by a local custom any work for the purpose of irrigation or drainage or connected therewith is usually executed by the joint labour of a village community, any person bound by such custom to contribute labour to such work who neglects or refuses, without reasonable cause, to comply with the requisition for such customary aid made to him by the head of the village under the orders of the Tahsildar or other superior revenue officer, shall be liable to pay a sum equal to twice the value of the labour which he is bound to contribute.’

“ I ask my hon. Friend to state what the local custom is in this Coimbatore district under which the Government charged these unfortunate ryots with, I believe, twice the value of the labour which they were bound to contribute for these two purposes. Did the Government or do the Government have any records or any other evidence to show that with regard to these two works, there is a local custom prevailing in that part of the Coimbatore district, which makes it obligatory on the part of these people to contribute their labour free ? And had they satisfied themselves before they charged them, that they neglected or refused to do this work without reasonable

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cause? And what is the exact value of the labour, and how did they arrive at this figure of Rs. 19,897? How much of it represents the value of the labour and how much of it represents the cost incurred in unsuccessfully defending this litigation in courts of law? Did they take competent legal advice before they entered into this litigation? Whose was the advice, and why did they not take better advice before they entered on defending these suits?

"Then, Sir, as regards the question whether this Government should go on enforcing an Act as old as 1858, I want to put it to my friend whether this Government is bound to enforce this Act. I am not entering on the question of suggesting better legislation, Mr. President, as I am bound by your ruling, but I am only giving suggestions for better legislation. But apart from that, Mr. President, this Act does not make it obligatory on the Government to go about enforcing this labour and payment from those unfortunate people of twice the cost of labour which they are bound to do by custom. After all, Mr. President, this law was perhaps appropriate at a time—because it is as old as 1858, about seventy years ago—when village communal life was strong and when villagers had the common feeling of taking a common share in the sorrows and the joys of the village. Then, I can understand, the village community may be asked as a matter of custom to take its rightful share in the repair of irrigation and drainage channels. But, Sir, seventy years have passed and even in the comparatively dry district of Coimbatore, much water must have flown down the bridges there. Village communal life has been partially, if not wholly, destroyed by modern revenue laws and modern Abkari laws, and the villages remain there, more as remnants of a past that has disappeared, than as living communal units. I put it to the Government whether it is right and expedient that in the case of these villages where the communal life has ceased to exist, at any rate with the same force with which it existed seventy years ago, when this Act was passed, that they should compel these unfortunate people to do this labour, and then extract this enormous amount of money from them.

"Moreover, Sir, if the Government should do it, I should like to know what the policy of the Government is with regard to this matter. Do they insist upon customary labour in all cases of irrigation and drainage repairs? If so, have they got a list of the villages or the groups of villages in respect of which local custom has been established to the effect that such labour has got to be contributed by the people of the village? I should like to know further whether the Government desire to perpetuate this somewhat primitive policy of leaving it to the villagers either to do or not to do this work, then waiting for them not to fail to do the work, and then do it at their own cost. Do or do not modern canons of labour require that we should, as far as possible, get this labour done in the interests of the whole district or the whole provinces? And after all, as my hon. Friend the ex-Minister pointed out, these drainage and irrigation channels or sources are sometimes common to more than one village. How are you going to enforce the common labour of more than one village? And even these, I am reminded by my hon. Friend from Coimbatore (Mr. C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar), belong to two or three villages. Under those circumstances, Mr. President, it seems to me that the Government must have a policy of their own in regard to this matter. I venture to submit to the Government that the best policy would be not to rely upon this ante-diluvian section of this ante-diluvian Act, but to deal with it under the economic law of supply and demand. Either these

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repairs have got to be done or they have not got to be done, let us once for all deal with it, as if it is labour which the Government is bound to do in the interests of the whole district or the whole province. Whether this work is done or is not done, the resulting suffering or the benefit is not going to be confined to that village; it is going to affect other villages also down the channel. For all these reasons, I think, unless the Government come forward with a clear and definite statement of policy first with regard to the financial implications of the proposal, and second, with regard to the nature of the new service on which they contemplate spending this money and last but not least, their policy with regard to the enforcing of this kudimaramat section of an Act of 1858, the House will be entitled to vote for this reduction motion."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I think the House is ready for a vote.

"The question is to reduce the allotment of Rs. 300 for 'Irrigation—Reserved' by Re. 1."

The motion was put and lost

* Mr. C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR :—"Mr. President, Sir, I beg to move—

"that the allotment of Rs. 300 for "Irrigation—Reserved" be reduced by Re. 1";

with a view to discuss the necessity of modifying G.O. No. 205, Irrigation, dated 21st May 1908, so as to suit the changed conditions and to meet the present requirements of the ryots under the Cholavaram and Red Hills tanks.

"Sir, I am heartened by the fact that in the motion itself there is the implication that the improvements made to the Upper Supply channel are intended also for irrigation purposes. For the past two years, I have been intimately watching the difficulties of the ryots under these tanks. By this Government Order strict rules are made and according to one rule, the water should not be let out for irrigation before the 15th of December of each year. Even though the full tank level is reached much earlier, the Irrigation Department refuse to give water for the ryots before the 15th of December. For some time now, the south-west monsoon has thoroughly failed in these parts and the north-east monsoon during October and November is very rare, and we never get good showers for the upkeep of the crops raised by the ryots. In those days, that is about 1908, when these rules were made there were fairly good rains and the water, if let out from the sluices, would go to waste during the rainy days. Hence such rules might have been in order in those days; but nowadays when the monsoons fail and there is always drought in these parts, especially in the Chingleput district, I feel it is time that these rules are modified. In 1927, paddy crops were withering and the ryots were complaining that they had to go from the Engineer to the Collector and then to the Irrigation Member, and I have also tried my little best to get them some water, but with no success. In 1928 a similar happening occurred, and though late, the ryots were able to get some water for a few days.

"Sir, ryots under smaller tanks fare much better than the ryots under these tanks on account of the hardships consequent on these rules,

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3-45 p.m. "This kind of thing should not be allowed to continue and the Government Order must needs be modified, and the rules should be altered to suit the altered conditions of drought in these days and the ryots' grievances redressed. I therefore move that Re. 1 be reduced from the allotment of Rs. 300 for Irrigation—Reserved."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—"I second the motion."

* The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—"Sir, I think the words which have fallen from the hon. Mover rather go to support the necessity or desirability of carrying out the scheme for which I have asked for a further grant."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—"Mr. President, Sir, it seems to me that the remarks of my hon. Friend, Mr. Muthuranga Mudaliyar, have no particular reference to the demand in question. The demand in question refers to the improvement to the Upper Supply channel in order to increase the water-supply to the City of Madras and whether additional facilities which my hon. Friend from Chingleput wants are granted or not, that seems to me to have no particular bearing to this demand"

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"Order, order. The Government propose to spend monies for improving the supply of water to tanks and Mr. Muthuranga Mudaliyar proposes that the existing rules for taking water from the tanks are defective and work hardship and what he means is, that unless the Government modify those rules, he is not going to vote for this demand. How is it irrelevant?"

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—"I do not propose to go into the question of irrelevancy at all, Mr. President. I only mean to say that whether Government would comply with the requirements demanded by Mr. Muthuranga Mudaliyar or not, will have no particular bearing upon this question. This improvement may go on irrespective of the claims of the Chingleput people. I therefore support this demand and feel grateful to the Government for having expedited this question."

The motion was put and lost.

The demand was then put and carried, and the grant was made.

GRANT XIV—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE—RESERVED.

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"Sir, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor I move—

'that the Government be granted a further sum not exceeding Rs. 4,746 under Grant XIV—Administration of Justice—Reserved.'

"The object for which this money is needed is fully explained in the note that has been circulated to my hon. Members. The High Court have stated that an additional sub-court is absolutely necessary at Cocanada, and having regard to the figures which they have supplied to the Government, the Government are convinced that a court is necessary for one year from the reopening of the courts in the current year, that is, from 8th July, 1929 till 8th July 1930. The amount needed for that purpose till the end of the current financial year is Rs. 4,746. The Court was actually established on the 8th July, and at that time the Council was not sitting and so the Governor sanctioned the establishment of this Court and its continuance till the end of the current month and that time expires twenty days hence. Thus,

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for the maintenance of that Court subsequent to that date and till the end of the current financial year I come before this House and ask for this grant being made."

* **MR. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR** :—" Sir, I move—

'that the allotment of Rs. 4,746 for "Administration of Justice—Reserved" be reduced by Re 1.'

"We have all heard of the proverbial law's delays, and such delays, bad as they are generally, are I think very much worse, so far as disposal of civil cases are concerned. I do not think that the Government or for the matter of that, the High Court, have taken all the steps they can to ensure speedy disposal of cases. In many cases, such delays lead to riots of a more or less serious nature. Now, Sir, Government want to reduce the pendency of cases by the appointment of an additional sub-court. Of course the number of pending cases in that particular area may be reduced. But, how are you going to deal with the situation generally? I want to know from the Government whether at least the other courts have done what is reasonably expected of them. For that purpose I want to know the number of ordinary and civil suits pending during the year 1927-28 and 1928-29 and the number of appeals disposed of during those years, so that I may have some data to compare the work done before and after. Government say that they were not able to transfer any of the cases from this court to the sub-courts in the East Godavari district. I wish to know whether those courts in the East Godavari district were doing their normal amount of work and whether they could not have attended to the disposal of the cases pending elsewhere. These are the points on which I want Government to make amends."

* **MR. MAHMUD SCHAMNAD** :—" Mr. President, Sir, I wish to support the motion made by my hon. Friend Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliyar. This is a demand for the grant of an additional sum for the appointment of an additional sub-judge at Cocanada to deal with the pendency of cases in that district. I do not know where this policy of appointing additional officers will end. Recently there was a Bill to empower Government to appoint additional judges. Instead of going on adding judges and sub-judges and munsifs, the Government would do well to take steps to reduce the number of cases pending by some other and more economic methods. In the case of sub-judges and munsifs who dispose of cases unsatisfactorily the best thing is to transfer them to places where there is light work. So instead of appointing more sub-judges, if capable officers are transferred to places where there are these delays these pendencies could be cleared without any difficulty and without any additional expenditure. Moreover, there is no inducement for these judges and sub-judges to do any good work, because they get no rewards for doing such work for they get their promotions only in the usual course."

* **The hon. the PRESIDENT** :—" Order, order. I request the hon. Member to confine his remarks to the sub-judge in the East Godavari district."

MR. MAHMUD SCHAMNAD :—" Even the sub-judge of the East Godavari district has no inducement, because excepting the usual promotion he does not get his promotion earlier for doing any good work. I am sorry to observe that the High Court has not been doing its duty properly, perhaps as they ought to do to reduce unnecessary expenditure, by either

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promoting them according to the quality of their work or by giving them some inducement in some other way. This appointment, I submit, is unnecessary and if proper steps are taken, there will be no pendency at all. With these few words I support the motion made by my hon. Friend."

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"Mr. President, Sir, some general observations have been made by my hon. Friends Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliyar and Mr. Schamnad. I may say with regard to those observations, that the High Court is paying attention to the work turned out by all the sub-judges and they send reminders and pass censures on the slack work of the subordinate judges. They also take care to recommend persons who do good work, for promotion. I submit therefore that the general observations made by my hon. Friends are not actually borne out by facts. With reference to this particular case for which this token motion has been moved by my hon. Friend Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliyar, you will see that the figures stand thus. With reference to suits actually pending in the beginning of the two years 1927 and 1928, for which my hon. Friend wants information, these are the figures : I have got all the figures in regard to all the Courts in the East Godavari district. In the Sub-Court at Amalapuram in 1927, the number of suits pending was 88 original suits, 149 appeals and in 1928 the corresponding figures were original suits 99 and appeals 199. In the Sub-Court at Cocanada in 1927, the number pending at the beginning of the year was original suits 94 and appeals 152. In 1928, the corresponding figures were 130 and 179 respectively. In the Sub-Court at Rajahmundry in the beginning of 1927, the figures were, original suits 92 and appeals 102, and in 1928, the corresponding figures were 67 and 80 respectively. In the Additional Sub-Court at Rajahmundry the figure at the beginning of 1927 was nil both in respect of original suits and civil appeals, apparently because the Additional Court was not in existence at the commencement of the year. In 1928, the corresponding figures were 51 and 52 respectively. Then with reference to the number of disposals by the sub-judges of these Courts, the figures are these. The Sub-Judge at Amalapuram disposed of 53 original suits and 64 appeals in 1927 and in 1928 the corresponding figures were 60 and 113. In the Sub-Court at Cocanada the number of disposals of original suits and appeals in 1927 was 63 and 106 respectively and in 1928 the figures were 71 and 99 respectively. Then again in the Sub-Court at Rajahmundry the number of disposals in 1927 of original suits and civil appeals was 38 and 79 respectively, and in 1928, the corresponding figures were 33 and 89 respectively. In the Rajahmundry Additional Court, in 1927, the number of disposals was, original suits 17 and appeals 95. Apparently the Court must have been been established some time after the commencement of the year. In 1928, the corresponding figures were 35 and 114. One general observation that I may make with regard to these figures is that they cannot always afford an accurate test of the work done in these Courts. My friends here must know that sometimes one suit occupies a large number of days and this is true especially in the case of original suits. So, Sir, if my hon. Friend is satisfied with the figures, I hope he will not press his motion."

* Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—"Mr. President, the figures now given by the hon. the Law Member will show that the Courts in East Godavari are doing good work with regard to civil suits and appeals. He was pleased to give figures only in respect of original suits and appeals. As regards interlocutory applications he has not given figures and I am sure the number will exceed a thousand

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a year. Each year each court has to dispose of thousands of interlocutory applications and also execution petitions. And it is not complained anywhere that the sub-courts in East Godavari in particular are not doing their proper share of the work. And the figures also would show that the ordinary disposal is from 30 to 50 original suits and about 100 appeals. As has been observed by the hon. the Law Member it is not easy to measure the work done in a court by the figures we get. It all depends on the nature of the suits. Generally the number of suits disposed of by these additional sub-courts will not be large for they are not given power to receive suits in the first instance. Suits and appeals are transferred to them by the original courts. These original courts themselves dispose of those suits which do not occupy much time. As a result all heavy cases and appeals are transferred to these courts. Necessarily more time will be occupied in the disposal of these suits. Appointment of additional courts wherever there is heavy work is quite essential and that lightens not only the burden of the courts but relieves the litigants as well. It is unfortunate that this court has been started so late because we can see from the figures given that there are suits which are pending for the last three years and more. As a matter of fact, there are suits which have not been disposed of for the last five years. With regard to big suits that should necessarily occupy much time the courts are not generally disposed to take them up because they take for disposal only such cases as would add to the number of disposals; for, otherwise, the High Court chastise the sub-judges for not having disposed of enough number of cases. For fear of that, they always take up small cases and keep on the big ones pending for long, sometimes so long that the litigants in those cases become paupers on account of the heavy expenses. The only remedy for this is the establishment of additional courts whenever necessary so that the old suits might be disposed of. The cost will not be more, as is feared by my hon. Friend, Mr. Schamnad. I am sure he has got experience of some of these courts, and generally they always try to show more work than they could ordinarily do. I cannot agree with my hon. Friend, Mr. Schamnad, that these people are very slack in their work because their pay is not attractive enough or sufficient enough. I have always thought that these people are properly paid and perhaps heavily paid, more heavily than the country could afford. Quick disposal is not after all a thing which should be encouraged for justice may sometimes fail if quickness were the test. If a judge knows that his promotion would depend on the number of cases he disposes of, he would try to dispose of somehow or other without caring for the ends of justice. In no country it is measured by the number of disposals or by the emoluments that they generally get. The sub-judges have to avoid all kinds of attractions and they have to work like honest men and dispose of cases to the best of their ability and receive the rewards like any other person. I am glad that the hon. the Law Member has brought this motion here and has set up this additional court even before obtaining the permission of this House, because as a lawyer he has been quite sure that this House would not stand in the way of expenditure of this sort. I only request him to be more expeditious in this matter and prevent the pauperization of the litigant public. With these words, I oppose the amendment."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is

' that the allotment of Rs. 4,746 for Administration of Justice—
Reserved, be reduced by Re. 1 '."

The motion was put and lost.

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* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is—

'that the Government be granted a further sum not exceeding Rs. 4,746 under Grant XIV—Administration of Justice—Reserved.'"

The demand was put and carried, and the grant made.

GRANT XXXI—CIVIL WORKS—TRANSFERRED.

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—"Sir, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I beg to move—

'that the Government be granted a further sum not exceeding Rs. 500 under 'Civil Works—Transferred.'

"This provides for token demands for (a) additional establishment required in connexion with repairs and improvements to roads in the West Coast to be carried out by the Public Works Department, Rs. 100, (b) soling Pollachi-Vannanthorai Road, Rs. 100, (c) reconstruction of the bridge at 36/5 on the Calicut-Mysore Frontier Road, Rs. 100, (d) construction of a girder bridge on the Ootacamund-Mettupalaiyam Road, Rs. 100, and (e) formation of a special division for investigation of irrigation schemes in the Trichinopoly district, Rs. 100.

"Sir, the need for the grant is explained fully in the explanatory note circulated to hon. Members and the Finance Committee has recommended the grant. I now come before the House for its sanction."

* Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA :—"Sir, I move—

'that the allotment of Rs. 500 for Civil Works—Transferred—be reduced by Re. 1.'

"Sir, I move this to ascertain the reasons for which the Pollachi-Vannanthorai Road was taken by the Government from the District Board of Coimbatore. This was a second-class road under the control of the Coimbatore District Board until about four or five years ago. The Government, since they took charge of the road, have spent already through the Department of Public Works Rs. 71,000 and they propose now to spend another sum of Rs. 77,700, in all a sum of Rs. 1,50,000. This road is a comparatively small road, just thirteen miles in length. I know of roads in other parts of the country, a great deal longer and probably much more used and more important than this road which could very well be said to justify soling by the Public Works Department. While there are so many more important roads, the Public Works Department have taken over this road and have spent a large sum of money and I cannot understand why. Besides, I wish to make another point. This road, as I have said, was a second-class road under the control of the District Board of Coimbatore. I do not think there is any one here, Sir, who will say that the District Board of Coimbatore is a poor board. There are a great many poorer districts. And Coimbatore could very well take care of this second-class road. Sir, this road serves the convenience of big farmers and other large estate holders and villages along the road and it is the duty of the Coimbatore District Board to see that the tax-payers' needs are satisfied and it has got large enough funds at its disposal since it is a reasonably rich district. I can very well imagine this particular road being kept in good condition when it was taken over by the Public Works Department. If it were not so, it was the duty of the

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[Mr. R. Nagan Gowda]

Government to ask why the district board was not doing its duty. Assuming the road was in a pretty good condition when it was taken over by the Public Works Department, I do not see the reason why the Government should have spent Rs. 71,000 already and propose to spend another sum of Rs. 77,000, which would mean an expenditure of Rs. 11,000 per mile. I think, Sir, that the Government are not justified."

* Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" Sir, I know a little about this particular road and I may say that just on the Anamalai hills there is a very large tract of plantations, and a very large number of labourers from Coimbatore and the neighbouring districts come to work upon these plantations. Whether these labourers go there rightly or wrongly, the fact remains that they go there and earn their livelihood and so far as the state of their health and other conditions were concerned, I made an investigation into the matter a few years ago and prepared a long memorandum. So far as this road is concerned, it was in an unfortunately bad position when the Government took it over, I believe, in 1925.

" I do not want to blame the district board on the fact that it did not do its proper work. But it must be remembered that as there is a very large population of labourers on these plantations on the hills, the number of carts and the number of motor conveyances that go on this road is very large. And I know as one connected with the society for the prevention of cruelty to animals that a very large number of bulls that go on the road up the hill healthy come down sick because the road is in a bad condition so that no good bull that goes up can go down safely from these hills. It was therefore that the Government rightly thought that it should spend some more money on repairs to this road. It may be that the Government want to spend a large sum this year as the road is very bad. I may say, Sir, that I am neither interested in any of the plantations there, nor am I a shareholder in any of the companies so far as those plantations are concerned. I went there simply as a matter of public duty, to do public work, to investigate into the question of plantation labourers, and I prepared a very large memorandum and submitted copies both to the Government and the planters on the remedies that should be effected by the Government and the planters. That was my only interest in the matter and I hope I shall be able to make such visits hereafter also, so far as this road is concerned. My Friends probably think that I am going to support this demand fully. Having spent already a large sum of money, the Government no doubt want to keep that road in a very good order. There are some points which the Government should consider before they decide as to whether the expenditure of this additional money is necessary or not. Originally the whole road both below the ghauts and up the ghauts was maintained by the Department of Public Works and they had spent a very large sum of money on the road of 36 miles. The planters have started a ropeway just at the place where it is called Vannanthorai. Now the carts have generally to go only up to that particular place and generally a large number of motor cars are going up to this point only. All the grains and other things have also to be taken. There are large numbers of labourers on the plantations, etc., and they have to be supplied with grains, and to take these grains also the carts have to go along this road. Recently the Government have sanctioned, for a tramway or what is called a rutway, to be constructed by the Provincial Railway Corporation of Trichinopoly. If that rutway or the tramway is to

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[Mr. C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar] [9th August 1929]

be erected, these numbers of carts will be considerably reduced. And I am asking the Government to state when this rutway is likely to come into force; and if there is any chance of this rutway being erected very soon I think there may not be any necessity to sole this road. I believe the soling took place in 1925, though not on a very grand scale, at least on a good scale. Therefore I am anxious to know if there is a chance of this rutway or tramway being put up very early, and if so the re-soling at very large cost is necessary.

"The second point I want to mention is this. I saw in the newspapers recently that the South Indian Railway Company are authorized to have a survey of a branch line from Pollachi to the foot of the hills. If that is so, this road will not be necessary, because all the samans wanted up the hills, may be taken up and the tea, coffee and other products of the plantations can be brought to Pollachi by train, and there need not be such a strong road. But I am satisfied that if it will take a long time to put up this rutway or a long time to construct this branch line, I myself would consider that in the interests of these poor labourers and other people, as well as animals the making of a pucca road is necessary and if the Department of Public Works is satisfied that this expenditure is necessary, I for one would strongly support this demand."

* MR. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—"Mr. President, Sir, this demand seems to have a very peculiar history of its own. We are told that the district board prepared an estimate and that it was for Rs. 49,000. We are also told that the estimate was endorsed by the Chief Engineer and the Superintending Engineer and yet it was turned down by the Government. Later there was a move that this road should be set right. And now what we are asked to vote for is not an expenditure of Rs. 100, that is the token demand now moved, but for an aggregate expenditure of about Rs. 3,53,000. Now, Sir, what flaw there was in the estimate of the district board I am not able to realize. I know I shall be told that the district board wanted only a particular thing to be done and this is an extension of that. There is a great difference in the amounts of the estimates, as also in the agency that is intended to work this road. The district board was the first to have taken up some part of the work included in this demand. As it has been revealed to us by the hon. Member for Coimbatore, it appears as though the interests of the capitalists there are involved in this affair. Though my hon. Friend put it on the basis of labourers, he also intimated to us that there was a move for a tramway, and if there is a move for a tramway why this roadway becomes necessary is a thing beyond my comprehension. The Government must have thought twice before they came to us with this demand if they had in mind this tramway at all. And if that tramway is there this roadway is certainly superfluous. But whatever it may be, why I rise in my place to oppose this motion is this. It is intended by a number of token motions to achieve an object which must have formed the subject of substantial motions. To-day before us we have a number of motions tabled on behalf of the Public Works Department and all these motions are of the nature of token motions, and this is one of them. I find, Sir, that the Public Works Department has become a white elephant and its demands are such as to make it impossible for us to comprehend where they lead us to. As a matter of fact in this matter you will see that the token demand has to cover a very large amount and it is also stated that money will be found out of the amount already sanctioned by this Council.

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That means that the Public Works Department is encouraged to have at its disposal very large amounts, and to reappropriate these amounts as it pleases. This certainly is not right because the Public Works Department becomes irresponsible in its programme and we see it to our own cost. There is a demand for expenditure on public works in districts which are poor like mine, to wit, the Kurnool district, the Anantapur district and others. We are not at all taken into consideration in the programme of the Public Works Department in any manner that can be called graceful. We have to press on the attention of the Public Works Department our own claims in such an emphatical manner and yet we cannot get anything out of the department. Moreover, there is a tendency on the part of the Public Works Department to feel itself almost independent of even the Collector. I feel, Sir, that even addressing Collectors in the districts is of no use when the Public Works Department is concerned. The reason for it appears to me to be that the Public Works Department is encouraged in its irresponsibility by this kind of coming to this House with token motions. This is a very bad policy to follow, and the Public Works Department in my opinion can never be brought to its senses with regard to the programme that it has to take up until it is forced to yield up its surplus treasure that it has got in the form of extra monies reserved for it and until the Government takes pretty good care to decline to go to this House formally by means of token motions. I specially wanted to draw the attention of the hon. the Minister and others in regard to this matter. There is an impression in the country that it is very difficult to get the Public Works Department to understand the people's suffering. It is very difficult to get the Public Works Department to realize the ryots' difficulties and attend to such defects because the Public Works Department has become the master of the situation. In so far as their financial condition is concerned, they have plenty of money in their hands and they are utilizing that money by reappropriations wherever they consider that it becomes necessary out of some kind of favour or partiality or whatever you may call it for a particular work. I feel that this work for which this demand is made on the floor of this House to-day by the hon. the Minister for Development is a work of that nature. It certainly has some vested interest in it, and that vested interest has certainly influenced the Government to come to us and ask for a vote on this matter, because it has to get this road made. My Friend, the hon. Member for Coimbatore, put in an eloquent plea on behalf of labourers and he said that they would suffer. I do not want that the labourers should suffer at all, but a well made road with soling is not an essential for the labourers, nor is it essential for carrying goods. In our own districts the difficulties that we are feeling with regard to roads is very great. It is so great that on account of that difficulty of roads we are not able to get fuel at cheap rates. Even this morning a question was asked on the floor of this House and answered that on account of want of carts the price of fuel has risen. There are many places where money is required for expenditure on public works. The poor districts are suffering from poorer roads, and I believe an item of expenditure on an object like this is a luxury practically in so far as it is also mentioned on the floor of this House that the construction of a tramway is in contemplation.

"There is a feeling in the country that the Public Works Department is becoming intolerable, and those who control the destinies of the Public Works Department in this House must have a perfect control over the

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department and see that the programme of the Public Works Department is such as to benefit the largest number in the country to the largest extent possible, see that relief is given to people where they suffer most and also see that the expenditure is not so made as to serve only special interests or special concerns."

* Rao Bahadur C. S. RATNASABAPATHI MUDALIYAR :—" Mr. President, Sir, as the District Board of Coimbatore was referred to by more than one speaker, I think I should intervene in this debate. It was about the year 1925, that this road was taken over by the Public Works Department from the district board, on the score that the road should be maintained in a first-class condition. Sir, I must say that the road, when it was handed over to the Public Works Department about the year 1925, was not as bad as it was last year. (Hear, hear.) The district board has been on an average spending about Rs. 10,000 a year for the repair of these thirteen miles of road, and now, after the Public Works Department had taken over the maintenance, in the course of three years they have spent over a lakh and fifty thousand rupees on these thirteen miles alone, and still they want Rs. 75,000 in addition to the allotments already sanctioned.

" The hon. Member for Bellary, Mr. Nagan Gowda, said that the District Board of Coimbatore is rich and that they could afford to maintain the road. I must say that the District Board of Coimbatore is not as rich as some other district boards in the province. They forget that this district board has to maintain over one thousand five hundred miles of road every year and the district board's jurisdiction after all does not contain wet areas as Tanjore, Godavari and other districts. Whatever that may be, Sir, as the road has been taken over by the Public Works Department, I am of opinion it should be maintained in a first-class condition, not only for the benefit of the planters but also in the interest of the number of other villages which would be benefited by this road. We have got the Kottur, Malayandipatnam, Samathur and other villages whose inhabitants also have to use this road, and so it will be to the benefit of both the planters and the Indian ryots.

" The Public Works Department has established a toll-gate on this road, and as hon. Members are aware the rate of toll fee collected at this gate is double of what it is at the local board toll-gates. So, when the people are paying double the rate of toll fees, the road must be expected to be maintained in a first-class condition. Whether all the whole sum of Rs. 75,000 will be spent on this road, I cannot here say! If more than one lakh and fifty thousand, already said to have been spent, had been spent upon it, I think the road should have been in a first-class condition by now. On principle, I say that instead of such heavy sums being spent by the Public Works Department, if half the amount is granted to the district board, the road could be maintained in a much better condition. As, however, the road has to be maintained in the interest of the general public, I support the main proposition. (Laughter.)

" With these few words, I oppose the amendment and support the grant."

* Mr. V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI :—" Sir, I am one of those who have been watching the progress of the plantations on the Anamalai hills within the last twenty years. Sir, the labouring population in these plantations are

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mainly drawn from the depressed classes, and the main road used by them happens to be this particular road in question. Recently, Sir, due to heavy rains, it is known to everybody how Nilgiris was isolated from other districts, on account of which famine must have been the order of the day. But due to other roads from Mysore, the situation was eased.

"Sir, we know that large capital from foreign countries has been invested on the Anamalais, and the plantations concerned have risen in thousands of acres. And I think it is a national asset to safeguard the interests of these plantations and consequently the interests of the labouring population. If so, a road of this kind must be maintained in very good condition. I think this is the only road that communicates with the Anamalais. I know planters have been trying to find other communications through the Cochin State as well as through Pollachi by having tramlines and ropeways. But so far, I do not think they have come to a satisfactory conclusion. I think this is a well-spent item by the Government, and I therefore strongly support the demand for grant."

* Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—"Mr. President, this is a very curious motion. Now, the House is aware that this road originally belonged to the district board as all other roads. For reasons best known to the Government itself, this road was taken away from the district board much against the will of the district board, as would appear from the speech of my hon. Friend, Mr. Rathnasabapathi Mudaliyar. They perhaps thought that the district board would not be willing to spend so much money on this road, and make it a pucca road, and so it was taken away from the district board. Now, they propose for a road of thirteen miles to spend Rs. 77,000 for the present, I suppose. In future, they may spend more.

"Now, my hon. Friend, Mr. Venkataramana Ayyangar, spoke in such a way that it is hard to find out what he really meant. He said that this road was not at all necessary at present and that they might wait. He also said that it was necessary because poor labourers are suffering, and the animals much more. He puts labourers and animals under one head and speaks with greater sympathy for the animals. As for the planters, he did not mention them at all. According to him, this road is intended only for the benefit of the poor and especially bulls. I do not know what sort of bulls he meant. (Laughter). My hon. Friend, Mr. Rathnasabapathi Mudaliyar—of course he knows the locality very well having been President of the District Board—he says this road is also used by some villagers. I cannot understand him. Because, there is not a single road in India which is not used by somebody or other at one time or another. If a road is put in the innermost part of the Agency tract, some hillman or other will use it. Unfortunately, there are some villages adjoining this road, and so let us spend all this money on it in the name of the poor villager or the labourer. If both of these fail, the bulls are at our disposal. (Laughter). The bulls suffer so much that they cannot climb up the hills, and so they want roads fit for motor-cars. The bulls cannot bear to walk on the sandy paths, but should have roads on which the motor-car can move very smoothly. That seems to be the discovery of my hon. Friend, Mr. Venkataramana Ayyangar. We have to dwell upon his statement because it comes from Mr. Venkataramana Ayyangar, to which we should attach some value. As for the Ministers,

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we know the situation of the Ministry. The Minister is not his own master. The Ministers are there by sufferance and, so they have to be tender to every party which is likely to support them. They have got enemies enough to contend with. If they cannot make friends of those who sell their votes for some return, they cannot be there at all."

Rao Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—"Is it in order for the hon. Member to say that some hon. Members are selling their votes?"

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The hon. Member will have to withdraw the statement."

* Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI:—"I certainly withdraw it, Sir. Of all people, as it is objected to by my hon. Friend, Mr. Muniswami Nayudu, who knows these matters better than I do, I am willing to withdraw it."

"So, it is no good attacking my hon. Friend, the Minister, who has simply to carry out the orders that are placed in his hands and try to get the estimates passed. What is our position in this House? Certain amounts are set apart for local bodies, and these funds are distributed amongst them, and they want to show that all these moneys are being provided for for the rural areas, and they make a very big thing out of it. Now, all on a sudden they want to oblige certain interests, and so they take up the road and try to maintain it themselves. What is the special reason in this particular case? Why should the Government take up this road under its control? Cannot the district board manage it? My hon. Friend, Mr. Ratnasabapathi Mudaliyar, has given an assurance to this House that if half the money is granted to the Board he would maintain the road in proper condition. (A voice: 'In much better condition.') Why not give him that money and hand over the road to him? Perhaps, certain interests do not like that they should approach a President of a District Board for any favour, for any repairs, or for anything of that sort. So, it is always better that these things should be in the hands of the Secretariat and in the hands of the Ministers. Otherwise, they have not made out a case why this road was taken away from the district board, especially when my hon. Friend, Mr. Ratnasabapathi Mudaliyar, says that the road was kept in a better condition while it was under the control of the district board, than it is now."

"And now, how many people does it serve? My hon. Friend says there are two villages to be served by it. Can this Government afford to spend Rs. 77,000 for two villages alone? How many villages are there, where there is no road connexion at all, but which are suffering for want of communication. It is true my hon. Friend, Mr. Venkataramana Ayyangar, said that it might be indirectly useful to these poor planters. Why not these companies put some money in this also, when it facilitates their work? There are many companies making lots of money with the help of those labourers for whom my hon. Friend feels very much sympathy. They take away all the money from this country, and the Government has got to oblige these gentlemen with better roads in the name of the poor people. The labourer does not want roads, but he wants a little more money for his own food. He does not want a motor-car road, I am sure. Why not state the

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real reason why you want this road for? If the plantations fetch so much more income on account of this road and if they want it, and if the Government is hard put to oblige certain interests, you can say like that. Why put it the other way?

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"So at this time, if the Government really mean business, if they want to observe economy and care for the tax-payer, they can take up the offer made by the hon. Member, Mr. Ratnasabhapathi Mudaliyar, that he could keep this road in proper condition with half the money. So, I hope the hon. the Minister will withdraw his motion and hand over the road to my friend."

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" Mr. President, I am surprised at such a long discussion taking place at this late hour on the Pollachi-Vennanthorai road. I think Mr. Venkataramana Ayyangar has explained that it best serves the labourers of the district. I want to answer my friend Mr. Ratnasabhapathi Mudaliyar who, I am glad to see, has offered to maintain the road at half the cost the Government puts on it. I am sure my hon. Friend will withdraw his suggestion, because if he is really going to help the Government in this way, I am sure they will only be too glad to accept the offer of the Coimbatore District Board to keep the road in repair at half the cost. It is only fair to that District Board to say that they give Rs. 500 a mile for 30 miles from their funds. We have heard a lot about the planters contributing to this. They also contribute Rs. 200 a mile for the 13 miles, in order to keep it fit for traffic. This road is an important line of communication leading from Coimbatore into the plantations. Goods and material have to be brought down, food has to be taken up to the labourers, labourers have got to travel by it and draught bulls of which Mr. Venkataramana Ayyangar spoke have also to be considered, and if the road is not in good condition they will find it difficult to go uphill, for in the black cotton soil, in the rainy season, these bulls find it difficult to carry loads. That is the reason why soling is undertaken. Soling will make the road fitter for traffic and when metal is spread over it it will not need repair for long. And when it is handed over to the President, District Board, in that condition it will be easier for him to keep the road in good condition. So, I hope the hon. Members will see their way to vote against the amendment and support the grant."

Rao Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU :—" Sir, after hearing the Chief Minister I do not propose to give my vote one way or the other. But I want to speak on the general principles as to why Government should take up roads which are under the management of the district boards, why the Public Works Department should be entrusted with the improvement of the roads at a cost which is higher than what it would cost the district board. But anyhow, in view of the statement that he made, that for maintaining it, contributions would be made by the district board concerned and by the planting interests, the question would be how far those interests would continue to contribute if it is re-transferred to the district board. If on consideration of these things it is possible to re-transfer it to the district board, I will welcome it. At the same time I press on the attention of the Government that with regard to roads which require attention it is not a good system to spend such enormous sums as the Public Works Department are doing. It is better to give grants to the district boards and make them spend the money. I want to know whether the planting interests are willing to pay Rs. 200 a year

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permanently or whether it is only for a temporary period, and secondly whether they would claim any concession by way of exemption from toll fees. On these two points I want to know what the hon. the Minister has to say."

* **Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo**:—"Sir, after hearing the remarks that fell from my two hon. Friends from Coimbatore, I wish to point out certain difficulties in the way of the Government starting a toll-gate in the 13th mile of the road. I think the Local Boards Act clearly lays down that no toll-gate shall be started or established within a distance of 20 miles. It is illegal on the part of the Government to have started a toll-gate in the 13th mile. Not being satisfied with that, they added another illegal act by doubling the toll-fees."

* **The hon. the PRESIDENT**:—"We are getting into the establishment of toll-gates. I do not think it is at all relevant to this debate."

* **Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo**:—"To raise money for the upkeep of the road they have to double the fees trampling under feet the Local Boards Act regarding the toll-gates. That is an illegality which the House should not tolerate. Regarding roads, the Habib-ul-lah Committee which sat in 1918 laid down very definite recommendations in regard to their maintenance by Government and local bodies. Those recommendations were accepted by the Government, and instructions were issued to the local bodies and grants distributed accordingly. In those recommendations, the maintenance of the second-class roads is made a charge on the district board. It is therefore unfair on the part of the Government to have taken up the maintenance of this road and made it a charge on the provincial finance. If such a thing is done, I think other local bodies will be justified in approaching Government for a modification of the rules. A rule is a rule, and I think no modification or alteration ought to be allowed."

"Then, Sir, you have been allowing only Rs. 500 for the maintenance of trunk roads. Why then do you allow so much expenditure on the maintenance of 13 miles of this road? If the planters want the road, I think it is better to give it to them on a lump sum contract, and let them maintain it if it is useful to them. Then, Sir, some of my hon. Friends said that the road under discussion has been very useful for laden bullocks. I think it is not at all useful to the labourers. If toll-fees are doubled it will be a great hardship to the labourers concerned. Under those circumstances, I say it is a departure from the ordinary rules and instructions laid down by the local Government on the recommendations made by the Habib-ul-lah Committee. It is unjust on the part of Government to levy toll-fees at double the rate on laden bullocks. It is very unfortunate that my hon. Friend representing the Coimbatore district should come and say that it benefits the villager."

"A word also to my hon. Friends of the European constituency. We are not against the planters. Of course, their interests have also to be protected by Government. But what I mean is those who want special benefits for themselves have to pay more. So, if the planting community wants that a special road should be constructed or special repairs should be made, I think it is but fair on their part to come forward with liberal contributions or take it on a lump sum contract, so that it may be a relief to that extent to the provincial exchequer. But to give a grant of one and half lakhs for the maintenance of 13 miles is something awful to contemplate. Why should such a large allotment be made for this road is not explained. The hon. Mr. Ratnasabbapathi Mudaliyar has damned the whole thing in his speech. I only would appeal to all the hon. Members to vote down this demand."

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The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"My hon. Friend talked of damning the whole thing. Is it parliamentary?"

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"If I understood him aright, he said that the hon. Member for Coimbatore has damned the proposition."

* Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo:—"I thank you very much, Sir, for having followed me and thus saved me from an apology which would otherwise be necessary. That being the position, I think the Government is least justified in coming forward for a grant of this sort. I think it is for this House and the hon. Members to teach them just to follow the laws that have been enacted by this hon. House and to follow the instructions that have been issued by Government by their predecessors in office. So, I think Government have not been fair to themselves, they have not been fair to the members of this House, nor have they been fair to the labourers about whom so much has been said, because laden animals have to pay double fares. So I think the Government have done the least justice in this matter, and the only reply this House could give is to vote down the grant. With these words, I very strongly support the amendment."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"Mr. President, I rise to protest and protest strongly against this whole grant. The Habib-ul-lah Committee and the Roads Committee held last year at Delhi have enunciated a clear policy in the matter of Government taking over roads or making grants to local boards. Their recommendations are before us. We have got a very serious grievance in our district, and I am sure other members from South Kanara will join me."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The hon. Member may vote against the grant if he has got a grievance regarding his own district. But I do not think he will be justified in straying outside the scope of this motion to describe the conditions of his own district. The Council will now adjourn."

The House adjourned to meet again at 11 a.m. the next day.

VI

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE.

1. G.O. No. 995, *Development*, dated the 10th June 1929, recording the audit report of the Kerala Soap Institute, Calicut, for the quarter ending 30th September 1928.

2. G.O. No. 1012, *Development*, dated 14th June 1929, recording the audit report of the Fruit Preserving Institute for the periods ending 31st March 1928 and 31st December 1928.

3. G.O. No 1316, *Law and Education Department*, dated 28th June 1929, recording the report of the Madras University Inspection Commission.

R. V. KRISHNA AYYAR,
Secretary to the Legislative Council.

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APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to question No. 152 asked by Mr. A. B. Shetty at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 9th August 1929, page 351 supra.]

Statement showing the number of candidates admitted into the Agricultural College from each district in the Presidency in 1927, 1928 and 1929.

District.	1927.	1928.	1929.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. Ganjam	1	1	2
2. Vizagapatam	2	3	2
3. East Godavari	4	2	1
4. West Godavari	1	1	1
5. Kistna	Nil.	Nil.	† Nil.
6. Guntur	..	..	2
7. Nellore	..	1	2
8. Bellary	1	..	1
9. Kurnool	..	..	3
10. Cuddapah	..	2	1
11. Anantapur	2	1	1
12. Chittoor	Nil.	2	2
13. Madras	3	2	..
14. Chingleput	1	4	..
15. North Arcot	Nil.	Nil.	1
16. South Arcot	1	Nil.	1
17. Tanjore	1	1	3
18. Trichinopoly	Nil.	1	4
19. Madura	2	1	1
20. Ramnad	1	1	1
21. Tinnevely	2	3	3
22. Malabar	7	5	5
23. South Kanara	3	2	2
24. Coimbatore	5	5	4
25. Salem	2	1	3
26. The Nilgiris	Nil.	1	Nil.
27. Cochin	1	Nil.	Nil.
28. Bangalore	1	Nil.	Nil.
29. Coorg	Nil.	1	Nil.
Total ..	41	41	† 46

* Only one joined though two were selected.

† One student was selected but did not join.

‡ Only 46 students joined though 48 were selected.

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APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to question No. 155 asked by Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 9th August 1929, page 354 supra.]

Appendix A.

Summary of the further action taken on the recommendations of the Special Officer in his reports on the survey of cottage industries in the Kurnool, Cuddapah, Bellary, Anantapur, Trichinopoly, Madura, Ramnad and Tinnevely districts.

KURNOOL.

Grass mat industry.—The Director of Industries has since notified the mat makers through the Collector of Kurnool that there is no objection to the free removal of reeds from unreserves and that headloads of grass can be removed from forest reserves free of seigniorage fees.

Bamboo industry.—As regards the provision of instruction to Madars, the Director of Industries is enquiring as to whether qualified instructors will be available and whether fancy articles are made in other parts of India. On the question of forming co-operative societies for the Madars, the Registrar of Co-operative Societies has reported that there is already a credit society in Kurnool, but the members are not using the credit facilities provided by it. It is not possible to organize more credit societies, as the central bank cannot be induced to finance the workers who have no security and who are already deep in debt. Sale societies cannot also be organized as the margin of profit will not be sufficient to meet expenses of management.

Slate industry.—The report referred to in the answer to question No. 1339 has since been received. This report will soon be published and the Director has further been asked to depute Mr. Fyfe, the Inspector of Industrial Schools, to visit local centres where this industry is carried on, with a view to some definite action being taken in consultation with those engaged in the industry. It is reported that the Inspector will shortly visit Markapur to find out the possibilities of adopting some of the improved appliances seen by him in the United Kingdom. He will study the market for the products, the availability of wood and other raw materials, the question of transport and the effect of railway freight both on the carriage of raw materials and of finished articles, the financial or other assistance required by the industry and suggest definite measures for a proper development of the industry. Mr. Fyfe has investigated the possible alternative sources of timber supply. As it has been suggested that prepared timber could be supplied from the West Coast, the Director has taken up with the Railway authorities the question of freight on such prepared timber.

BELLARY.

Cotton and silk dyeing and carpet weaving.—Attempts to bring the weavers at Adoni, a big weaving centre, into a society for the joint purchase of dyes or yarn have failed, owing to the opposition of master weavers and merchants. The dye merchants would not also combine themselves into a society, owing to jealousy. In the circumstances, the Government do not consider that anything can be done now to help this industry on co-operative lines.

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Cotton patty or screen industry.—It is found impossible to form a co-operative society for the workers engaged in this industry. A credit co-operative society already working at Tekkalakota has refused to admit the workers who are also unwilling to join the existing society, but want a society exclusively for their benefit. The Central Bank, Hospet, would not, however, finance any society organized exclusively for them.

Bangle industry.—The Director of Industries has since reported that quotations for block glass of the varieties required by the bangle makers have been obtained and that he has addressed the Railway administration in regard to freight rates for the carrying of block glass. On receipt of the information, it will be communicated to the bangle makers.

CUDDAPAH.

Palmyra industry.—The Director proposes to undertake certain experiments in the manufacture of palmyra baskets, etc., at Idupulapaya which he considers the most suitable centre, where local assistance is forthcoming. Steps are being taken to secure the services of skilled workers in palmyra products from Travancore and the Director of Industries, Travancore, has been addressed in the matter.

ANANTAPUR.

Paper industry.—The Government have sanctioned the conduct of some experiments for improving and cheapening the methods of manufacture of paper on the lines suggested by the Leather Research Chemist who specially investigated this industry with reference to the Special Officer's suggestions.

MADURA, RAMNAD, TRICHINOPOLY AND TINNEVELLY DISTRICTS.

Kora mat. industry.—A co-operative society has been started for mat makers at Trichinopoly and another will be started at Pattamadai in the Tinnevely district.

Coir industry.—The Registrar of Co-operative Societies has reported that a society for the workers engaged in this industry at Anjengo will be formed, as soon as a Deputy Registrar is posted to Tinnevely.

Palmyra industry.—The question of forming co-operative societies to aid the workers engaged in the jaggery industry will be investigated by the Co-operative Department.

Bamboo basket industry.—A co-operative society for this industry has been organized at Tiruvanaikoil in the Trichinopoly district.

Sunn hemp and aloe fibre industry.—The Government have issued instructions to the Director of Agriculture to arrange to demonstrate to the people engaged in raising this crop the means by which the pests attacking the crop may be controlled.

Tobacco industry.—The Government have instructed the Director of Agriculture to ascertain from firms interested in the industry what type of tobacco would be suitable for their purpose with a view to improving the crop grown locally. He has also been asked to supply seeds to the ryots and to instruct them on the improved methods of raising the crop. The Director of Industries has been asked to ascertain from cigar manufacturers whether they would pay premia and give advances to cultivators for raising Virginia and Pusa varieties of tobacco.

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The Forest department is paying attention to the improvement of the supply of leaves for beedi manufacture.

Woollen blanket industry.—With reference to this industry in the Kulitalai taluk of the Trichinopoly district, the Special Officer has reported that the threads are warped and sized with tamarind seed paste and woven on a loom quite primitive in kind. The Director of Industries has been asked to report whether anything could be done to improve the loom now used.

Manufacture of fish nets.—The Government have sanctioned the installation of a modern type of fish net making machinery in the Government Textile Institute, Madras. After this machine is installed and worked, the question of evolving a cheaper model will be considered. The Government have also asked the Director of Industries to report, in consultation with the Director of Fisheries whether anything could be done to shorten the process of preparation of fishing nets in the southern districts and to devise any other measures designed to expedite production and cheapen the cost.

Hosiery.—The Government have asked the Director of Industries to work out a suitable system by which textile appliances could be sold to workers on easy terms.

Lemon grass oil.—The Director of Industries has been asked to ascertain whether the grass is available in sufficient quantities and to report on the steps necessary to introduce portable stills for the distillation of oil. Preliminary enquiries made by him indicate that the grass is available in large quantities in the forests near Thirukarangudi, Nanguneri taluk, and the matter is being investigated.

Plantain fibre industry.—The Government have suggested to the Director of Industries that the weaving parties may be asked to explain to the workers in the Trichinopoly and Tinnevely districts, while on tour, the possibilities of extracting plantain fibre with the help of simple machines and to bring to their notice the existence of such machines.

Gold and silver lace thread industry.—The Government have suggested to the Director of Industries that propaganda might be undertaken to inform the people engaged in this industry that they could apply to Government for any help they require under the State Aid to Industries Act.

Appendix B.

Summary of action taken on the recommendations of the Special Officer in his report on the survey of cottage industries in the districts of Malabar, South Kanara and the Nilgiris and in Guntur.

Coconut fibre industry.—The Government have sanctioned proposals for conducting certain experiments at Toppaturai in the Tanjore district in coir preparation with the aid of husk crushing machinery and water circulating tanks. When these experiments are completed and successful results secured, steps will be taken to popularize the new methods in the coir producing areas of the west coast. The Director of Industries has also been asked to take steps to introduce machinery of the type used in Travancore and also to afford help for the manufacture of ropes, mats, etc., in the district itself.

Bamboo mats.—The question of starting a co-operative society at Vadakancheri in the Palghat taluk is being investigated.

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Metal industry.—The workers engaged in this industry are involved in debt and the Registrar, Co-operative Societies, has reported that the question of organizing co-operative societies for their benefit will be investigated further.

Cabinet making.—The Registrar, Co-operative Societies, has proposed to examine the feasibility of forming co-operative societies for this industry.

Umbrella manufacture.—The Assistant Director (Textiles) has been asked to report whether the cloth required for manufacturing umbrellas cannot be made on hand looms with imported yarn.

Manufacture of soaps.—The Director of Industries has been asked to report whether the staff of the Kerala Soap Institute could be deputed occasionally to visit soap manufacturing centres to explain to the people the proper methods of making soap and the evil results of adulteration.

Fish oil manufacture.—The question of improving the lot of the workers engaged in this industry will be considered in connexion with the recommendations of the Fisheries Committee.

Rattan industry.—The Government have asked the Inspector-General of Prisons to report whether the local rattan could not be utilised in the production of rattan articles by the convicts in the Central Jail at Cannanore.

Cap-making.—The Director of Industries has been asked to report what facilities there are for forming co-operative societies for the development of this industry.

Basket-making—The Nilgiris.—The question of introducing bamboo basket industry among the Kurumas and of supplying them with bamboos easily is being examined by the Director of Industries. The Chief Conservator of Forests does not consider it possible to supply bamboos on the Nilgiris plateau on easy terms as it is the cost of transport and not that of the raw produce that makes basket making in the plateau uneconomic. He states that supplies of baskets are readily obtained from the low country. There seems to be no scope for the development of this industry on the hills.

GUNTUR DISTRICT.

The Collectors of Nellore and Kurnool have been asked to consider the suggestion of the Special Officer regarding the grant of permission for free removal of reeds required for the mat industry.

APPENDIX III.

[Vide answer to question No. 163 asked by Mr. J. A. Saldanha at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 9th August 1929, page 361 supra]

G.O. No. 1373, P.H., dated 31st May 1929.

In 1923, on the recommendation of the Medical and Public Health Retrenchment Committee, the Government sanctioned the appointment of selected private medical practitioners as honorary surgeons or physicians to the Government medical institutions in Madras City. The honorary officers so appointed were supernumerary to the paid staff and each officer was

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placed in charge of a certain number of beds in the hospital to which he was attached. The system has been in force for over five years and from the reports obtained from the Superintendents of the hospitals the Government consider that it has worked satisfactorily. They have accordingly in consultation with the Surgeon-General decided to extend the system to the mufassal hospitals and are pleased to pass the following orders.

2. Honorary surgeons and physicians will now be appointed to all Government hospitals so far as suitable persons are available, and no distinction will be made in this respect between hospitals which are used for teaching medical students and hospitals which are not so used. The honorary officers should be supernumerary to the paid staff, as at present, and wherever practicable, they should be placed in independent charge of special departments, such as the eye, the ear, nose and throat, the radiological or venereal diseases department, and given free scope to work up successful clinics. In the larger hospitals, each honorary surgeon or physician should have the charge of a specified number of beds with an assistant to help him, who may also be an honorary worker. The designation and status of the honorary officers will vary according to their qualifications and standing in the profession and the nature of the work entrusted to them.

3. The rules framed by the Government to regulate the appointment of honorary officers have been revised and a copy of the revised rules is appended to this order.

4. The Government desire that immediate steps should be taken to give effect to the extension of the system and that honorary officers should be appointed in as many hospitals as possible by the 1st July 1929. The Surgeon-General is requested to direct all District Medical Officers and Superintendents of headquarter hospitals to submit all applications for the appointment of honorary officers received by them with their recommendations as early as possible. The proposals relating to all districts and to hospitals in Madras City should be consolidated and submitted to the Government, with the Surgeon-General's remarks, not later than the 20th June 1929.

5. Medical practitioners who wish their names to be considered for honorary appointments should forward their applications direct to the Superintendents of the hospitals in which they desire to be employed.

-(By order of the Government, Ministry of Public Health)

HILTON BROWN,
Secretary to Government.

To the Surgeon-General, Madras.
„ Secretary, South Indian Medical Union.
Editors' Table.

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*Annexure.**Rules relating to the appointment of Honorary Medical Officers in Government hospitals in the Madras Presidency.*

Honorary medical officers will be appointed to all Government hospitals in Madras City and to all district headquarter hospitals. Appointments will be made by the Government on the recommendation of the Surgeon-General. The honorary officers in Madras City will be liable to transfer from one institution to another at the discretion of the Government. The appointments will be terminable by three months' notice in writing on either side.

2. *Designation.*—Honorary officers will be designated as follows :—

Honorary Assistant Surgeon,
 „ Physician,
 „ Surgeon,
 „ Ophthalmic Surgeon,
 „ Otolaryngologist,
 „ Pathologist, etc., etc.

The designation of each honorary officer will depend on his academic qualifications and standing in the profession and on the nature of the duties assigned to him.

3. *Qualifications.*—Candidates for appointment should have medical qualifications registrable in the United Kingdom or equivalent qualifications and should produce evidence of being specially qualified for the work to be entrusted to them. The age-limit for appointment is fixed at 55 years, but this condition may be relaxed by the Government in exceptional cases.

4. *Duties.*—Honorary officers should conform to the rules in force in the hospital in which they are working as far as they relate to the care of patients.

5. A specified number of beds for surgical or medical cases will be allotted to each honorary surgeon or physician who will be entirely responsible for the treatment and care of the patients in his charge. On the day or days fixed as admission days for the particular ward in charge of each honorary officer, he will be expected to attend at the hospital during the recognized working hours. He will also visit the patients in his charge daily or more than once daily should that be necessary and answer all emergent calls relating to these patients. In the case of teaching institutions the honorary officers shall be present at the respective hospitals on such days and at such hours as may be necessary for the proper instruction of the students—vide rule 10.

6. In the case of large hospitals, the honorary surgeon or physician will be given an assistant to help him, who may also be an honorary worker.

7. Honorary officers with special qualifications will, as far as practicable, be placed in independent charge of special departments, e.g., (i) eye, (ii) ear, nose and throat, (iii) radiology, (iv) venereal diseases, etc., and given full scope to work up successful clinics.

8. Honorary assistant surgeons will perform such duties as may be assigned to them by the Superintendents of the hospitals.

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9. If for any reason they are unable to attend during hospital hours, they should inform the Superintendent in time to enable the Superintendent to arrange for their work.

10. In the hospitals which form training grounds for medical students, the honorary officers will be responsible for imparting clinical instruction to students in connexion with the beds in their charge in accordance with such plans as may be laid down by the professor in charge of the medical or surgical unit or by the Superintendent of the hospital.

11. Honorary officers will issue the necessary certificates for patients under their treatment, but shall not, except at the special request of the Superintendent or in his absence of the senior medical officer in charge, deal with any ward cases other than those assigned to them or with cases arising in the out-patient department or with the other miscellaneous work of the hospitals.

12. *General rules.*—Honorary officers will be allowed the use of the respective hospital libraries and, in the case of teaching institutions, of the libraries of the college or school attached to them.

13. They must abide by the Government rules in force in regard to the acceptance of fees from patients by the staff of the hospital.

14. The entire management and control of the hospitals and the discipline of the staff are vested in the respective Superintendents. Honorary officers will be expected to observe all rules in force or issued from time to time and to report all instances of neglect or inattention or other breaches of discipline relating to their wards to the Superintendents who will deal with them. They may freely consult the Superintendents on any points in respect of which they consider the rules to admit of improvement but must abide by any decision the latter may arrive at.

The Superintendents will at the same time be instructed to give the fullest possible scope to the honorary workers and thus make the scheme a success.

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APPENDIX IV.

[Vide answer to question No. 171 asked by Mr. T. Adinarayana Chettiyar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 9th August 1929, page 365 supra.]

*Letter from the President, District Board, Tanjore, R C. No. 2451
Eng. of 1929, dated the 30th July 1929.*

[Management of chattrams—Tanjore District Board.]

Adverting to Government Memorandum calling for a statement showing the several classes of endowments made by the Tanjore Rajas, the purposes for which the endowments were made, etc. I have the honour to submit herewith a statement as required and to state briefly as follows:—

(i) *Classes of endowments.*—Between the years 1743 and 1837, the Mahratta rulers of Tanjore established a number of chattrams as detailed in the margin mainly for the convenience of the pilgrims going to Rameswaram. They were intended for the feeding of all pilgrims without any distinction whatsoever. Most of these chattrams were named after the ladies of the palace, e.g., a mother, wife or sister or a favourite of some Rajas' seraglio, and are situated within the Tanjore district itself except those at Rameswaram and Sethukarai. The chattrams at Sydambalpuram and Surakottai were amalgamated in 1907 since they lie within a mile of each other, the object of the amalgamation being to concentrate the staff and prevent unnecessary expenditure.

All these institutions except the one at Pattukkottai are more or less adequately endowed. In a few cases the endowments are paid by the Government in the form of money allowances. The endowments in land comprises 76 entire inam villages, 11 shrotriyams and 31 scattered tracts of land, besides topes and gardens. Kalyanamahal chattram at Tiruvadi which was formerly under the management of the Tanjore Taluk Board was subsequently transferred to the district board from 1st April 1908. The lands attached to this chattram are situated in seven ryotwari villages around Tiruvadi.

(ii) *The purpose of the endowments.*—There are no documents expressly defining the object of the Rajas' charities. A letter addressed by Raja Sarabhoji to the British Resident in 1801 may be taken to suggest the original intention of the donors with regard to these charities. Their main scope seems to feed and otherwise help pilgrims to Rameswaram. In practice, however, they have never been so restricted. Schools for the poor were opened at the early part of the last century, and medicines were distributed to the sick.

(iii) *The average annual income of each endowment.*—The income of these endowments as was stated above is mainly derived from the lands attached to the chattrams. In a few cases the endowments are paid by the

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Government in the form of money allowances. From the details furnished

Money allowances due from
Government during each year.

Name of the chattram.	Amount due.		
	RS.	A.	P.
1. Vennar	4,200	0	0
2. Sreyas	3,500	0	0
3. Rajakumaraboi	1,650	0	0
4. Mo'anambalpuram	310	0	0
5. Sulakshanambalpuram	70	0	0
6. Croupadambalpuram	70	0	0
7. Rajakumarambalpuram	70	0	0
8. Bameswaram	1,498	5	7
Total	11,368	5	7

NOTE.—Nos. 4 to 7 vary every year as they are grants for schools and dispensaries.

of 18,944 kalams has been made annually during those faslis.

(iv) *Purpose for which the incomes are now used.*—Though the endowments for each institution are distinct and have been separately settled, they have never been kept distinct for purposes of expenditure, nor as it ever been the practice to reserve the funds of any one chattram for its own exclusive benefit. There is no reliable information to show how the Raja himself treated these funds. Mr. Cadell, a former Collector of this district, made a strong representation to the Board of Revenue in May 1864, that the funds of each institution should be kept separate but the Board did not agree with his views. The objects to which the funds are now devoted are—

(i) Distribution of either cooked food or raw rice and condiments to bona fide travellers.

(ii) Feeding poor, infirm or aged persons, who cannot earn their living and have nobody to support them and also payment of rice and cash allowances monthly to poor and helpless people.

(iii) Maintenance of free boarding schools where poor boys and girls (including orphans) are taught in English or in the vernacular of the district.

(iv) Maintenance of hospitals and dispensaries attached to some of the chattrams.

(v) Maintenance of markets at Orattanadu, Pattukkottai, Arantangi and Mimisal.

(vi) Maintenance of irrigation sources in chattram estate in good repair.

(vii) Maintenance of choultries and rest-houses in good order.

Towards the fulfilment of the above objects feeding is conducted in almost all the chattrams though the maximum number to be fed at any chattram is fixed and the expenditure incurred under this item alone during 1928-29 is Rs. 2,00,666 inclusive of the feeding of the boarders in the various bearding houses. A High school is maintained at Orattanadu and a Secondary school at Rajamadam. Higher education both in Sanskrit and Tamil is imparted in the Sanskrit College maintained by the Board at Tiruvadi. Besides these institutions two elementary schools are maintained, one at Tanjore for the benefit of the poor Mahratta boys of the locality and the other a girls' school at Nidamargalam. Education in all these five institutions is free and there are free boarding houses also in all the places

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except at Tanjore. At Tanjore a boarding house for the sole benefit of the Adi-Dravida students has been established. The amount spent under education is Rs. 52,255 during 1928-29. This amount excludes feeding charges of the boarders.

By way of medical relief dispensaries are maintained from the chattram funds in the following five places: Tiruvadi, Nidamangalam, Orattanadu, Manamelkudi and Mimisal. Besides, a contribution of Rs. 15,100 annually is made to the provincial funds for the maintenance of the Government Headquarter Hospital at Tanjore. The total expenditure under medical relief during 1928-29 is Rs. 29,438.

Mohini allowance paid to certain temples from chattram funds.

Name of the chattram.	Amount paid.			In addition to these charities a money allowance of Rs. 9,593 as shown in the margin is being made annually from these endowment funds for the maintenance of some religious institutions that were once attached to the chattrams.
	RS.	A.	P.	
1. Muktambalpuram	2,052	0	0	
2. Vennar	250	14	0	
3. Sreyas	20	0	0	
4. Rajakumaraboi	202	0	0	
5. Sydambalpuram	45	0	0	
6. Nadar	134	0	0	
7. Yemunambalpuram	180	0	0	
8. Mahadevapatnam	48	0	0	
9. Rajasambalpuram	460	0	0	
10. Sakwarambalpuram	260	0	0	
11. Mohanambalpuram	3,328	8	0	
12. Sulakshanambalpuram	1,720	0	0	
13. Droupadambalpuram	11	0	0	
14. Rajakumarambalpuram	881	0	0	
Total	9,593	6	0	

Statement showing the average income of each endowment made by the Tanjore Rajas under the management of Tanjore District Board.

Names of endowments.	Income cash.		Income grain.
	RS.	KALAMS.	
1. Muktambalpuram	64,936	4,779	
2. Vennar	4,762	...	
3. Sreyas	6,610	...	
4. Kanji house	1,167	...	
5. Rajakumaraboi	6,367	147	
6. Sydambalpuram	3,990	99	
7. Nadar	774	33	
8. Panchanadhamohanambalpuram	167	...	
9. Sulakshanambalpuram	34,685	2,758	
10. Droupadambalpuram	20,174	121	
11. Yemunambalpuram	27,549	1,678	
12. Mahadevapatnam	2,767	421	
13. Sakwarambalpuram	22,028	2,281	
14. Rajasambalpuram	8,667	939	
15. Kalyaramahal	42,444	2,583	
16. Malliam	1,738	121	
17. Mohanambalpuram	73,014	2,126	
18. Rajakumarambalpuram	30,924	858	
19. Rameswaram	8,239	...	
Grand total	3,61,002	18,944	

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APPENDIX V.

[Vide answer to question No. 186 asked by Mr. T. Adinarayana Chettiyar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 9th August 1929, page 376 supra.]

Copy of letter, L. Dis. No. 4791/29, dated 15th May 1929, from the Collector of North Arcot, Vellore, to the Secretary to Government, Development Department, Madras.

[Legislative Council Question—Rise in the price of fuel—
Tiruvannamalai town.]

[Reference.—Government Memorandum No. 1011/1-19-1,
dated the 27th March 1929.]

The price of fuel in Tiruvannamalai town has risen from Rs. 4-12-0 to Rs. 6-0-0 a cartload. The rise is due more to want of carts to bring fire-wood into the town depots than to want of coupes to work them and also to the brisk groundnut trade that is going on in the town where the cartmen get higher wages with less labour than by carrying fuel from the reserved forest. The rise in the prices which is not an unusual occurrence in the town is only temporary and will vanish soon after the groundnut trade ceases. The situation does not therefore demand any special attention. No casuarina fuel was ever sold in Tiruvannamalai town depots except during festival occasions and there is no demand for it from the people of the town. The Revenue Divisional Officer, Tiruvannamalai, reports that the coupes in Melpadur and Vadamathur Panchayat forests are proposed to be sold for fuel with effect from 1st July 1929 for the benefit of Tiruvannamalai town. The difficulty experienced, if any, will disappear when the felling in these coupes commences from 1st July 1929.

APPENDIX VI.

[Vide answer to question No. 194 asked by Mr. J. A. Saldanha at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 9th August 1929, page 381 supra.]

Statement showing the establishments sanctioned for the Hydro-electric Development Department—Vide paragraph 3 of the answer to question No. 233.

GAZETTED.

- One Chief Engineer.
- One Executive Engineer, Civil Division.
- One Executive Engineer, Electrical and Mechanical Division.
- One Personal Assistant to the Chief Engineer.
- One Officer in charge, Technical section.
- One Field Engineer, Civil.
- Do. Electrical.
- Five Assistant Engineers.
- One Resident Engineer, Glen Morgan Hydro-Electric Scheme.
- Two Assistant Engineers for Glen Morgan Hydro-Electric Scheme.
- One Assistant Electrical and Mechanical Engineer.

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NON-GAZETTED.

Twenty-two supervisors.	Eleven clerks.
Three electrical supervisors.	One storekeeper.
One chief draughtsman.	Four typists.
One structural draughtsman.	One attender.
Thirteen draughtsmen.	One sub-assistant surgeon.
Six tracers.	One compounder.
Two accountants.	One ward attendant.
Two office superintendents.	One daffadar.
One head clerk.	Sixty-seven peons.
One assistant electric engineer in charge of the Glen Morgan Installation.	To be appointed after the Glen Morgan Scheme comes into operation.
Three operators.	
One assistant operator and electrician.	
One line inspector.	
One clerk.	
Three peons.	

APPENDIX VII.

[Vide answer to question No. 198 asked by Mr. A. B. Shetty at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 9th August 1929, page 384 supra.]

Extract of paragraph 13 of the Government of India Resolution No. F. 829-1-22, dated the 3rd November 1923, republished at pages 1340-43 of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated 27th November 1923.

13. The Government of India accept the recommendations made in paragraph 17 and trust that Local Governments will give effect to them both in the letter and the spirit.

* * * * *

Paragraph 17 of the Arms Rules Committee's Report.

The question of a free issue of crop protection licences was raised by a number of witnesses. The evidence given by official witnesses goes to prove that crop protection licences are issued freely but in some cases conditions are imposed, such as annual production of evidence of the purpose for which the licence is required, before renewal is granted. We recommend the freer issue of such licences and particularly on applications by or recommendations of landlords who are well acquainted with the local conditions and the extent to which damage is done to crops by wild animals.

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APPENDIX V.(II).

[Vide answer to question No. 202 asked by M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur P. Kesava Pillai Avargal at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 9th August 1929, page 381 supra.]

District.	Taluk.	Number of Taluk Head Accountant- Magistrates.
Ganjam ...	Berhampur, Chatrapur and Aska ...	3
East Godavari ...	Bhadrachalam ...	1
Kistna ...	Nandigama ...	1
Guntur ...	Vinukonda ...	1
Nellore ...	Rapur, Udayagiri and Kanigiri ...	3
Cuddapah ...	Siddhavattam and Kamalapuram ...	2
Anantapur ...	Kalyandrug, Dharmavaram, Hindu- pur and Madakasira.	4
Kurnool ...	Nandikotkur, Dhone, Koilkuntla and Markapur.	4
Chittoor ...	Palmaner ...	1
Tanjore ...	Arantangi ...	1
Coimbatore ...	Tiruppur, Avanashi and Kollegal...	3
The Nilgiris ...	Gudalur ...	1
Malabar ...	Wynad ...	1
Total ...		26

வாய்மையே வெல்லும்
TRUTH ALONE TRIUMPHS

